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THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

Knowledge is power—and the way to keep up with modern knowledge is to read a good newspaper.

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BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, DECEMBER 2, 1915.

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No. 23.

Shall We Prepare for War?

There is much talk on this question, but a few things are certain.

Part of the agitation is from people who are unduly fearful—just excited by tales of the European War.

Part of the agitation is from people who make money by the manufacture of arms and munitions.

And the thing to remember is that we are to aim and pray for peace and not war.

We do not intend to attack any other nation. And no other nation except England could land any large invading army on our shores. England is friendly; and if she were not she would fear our invasion of Canada.

Moreover all the great nations are being worn out by this war, so that they are less able to attack us than ever before.

Let us make the army we have thoroughly efficient, and go on with a reasonable increase of our navy so that we may advocate peace without having anybody think we are afraid! But let us keep cool and not kindle any "war spirit" or assume unnecessary burdens.

Death of A Great Man

Booker T. Washington is dead.

He died before his time, worn out by toil for his people—a martyr to the cause of uplift for the downtrodden and the despised.

Right-thinking people are glad to recognize genius and devotion in unexpected places.

Booker T. Washington was born a slave, but he strangely overcame the vices of slavery and the depressions of poverty. He learned to help others; he organized and inspired great educational movements; his thought and his temper became of large value to people of all races.

There are so many kinds of greatness that we can hardly compare men justly, but there have been very few men in his generation who have done as much for the real progress of the world.

America Easy Prey for Invading Forces

By Congressman Britt

"How shall we prepare for the nation's defense?"

"This question was propounded by a representative of the Sunday Citizen to Congressman James J. Britt, who leaves Asheville at an early date to assume his duties at Washington as the representative in Congress from the Tenth North Carolina district. Congressman Britt has answered the question in a comprehensive manner, giving his views in detail and telling of the necessity for adequate protection. He says:

I do not favor raising, and equipping, and maintaining a national standing army of 1,000,000 men, or of

500,000 men, or even of 250,000 men. I do not favor raising and equipping, and maintaining even one soldier, whether regular or volunteer, to be used for the purpose of foreign aggression, or for meddling in the affairs of other nations, or for adventure, or for acquiring a single additional square mile of territory.

But I do most heartily favor raising our standing army to a force of 150,000 men, and providing it with the best possible equipment, and keeping it at the height of efficiency, to form the nucleus of our national land defenses; and that it shall, as far as possible, be used as a military training school, which, under the provisions of wise and proper laws, young men from our citizen-body may enter for military instruction, and after a year's study, drill and practice, be permitted to return to their private pursuits, keeping up drill and practice, there to await the nation's call to the colors, thus forming that most necessary and indispensable part of every well-regulated and effective national force, a competent reserve; and I furthermore favor keeping this nucleus of our army at all times supplied with a full number of able and highly trained officers, from which instructors may be detailed to instruct such companies and recruits as may voluntarily form and enroll in our schools, colleges, universities, and other civil bodies, including the National Guard.

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Congressman Britt

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The Article on preparedness by the Hon. James J. Britt of North Carolina is one that every reader of The Citizen should read. This is the great issue now confronting our nation and every one should be posted on this subject. Mr. Britt is an authority on this subject and presents it in an excellent manner.

Never in the history of our country has there been better prospects for prosperity than just at present. In fact if we just look about us we can see it on every hand. Blessings innumerable; and yet we fail to have those things which we should have for the uplift of our better selves. The CITIZEN is one of the blessings that you are missing if you could but be made to see it.

Christmas will soon be here and you will want something suitable for a present for that friend of yours. The CITIZEN has a few samples of premiums on hand that will be sold at wholesale prices which are veritable bargains. Call and look them over and make your selections early.

IN OUR OWN STATE

Kentucky's Deep Disgrace

For the first time in many months there has been a fiendish lynching in Kentucky.

It occurred at Henderson, where some thirty men, "unknown" as the coroner asserts, threatened the jailer, and an accused man who was lodged in prison certain to receive punishment at the hands of the law the moment his guilt was proven, was taken out and hanged. The brutality and barbarity of the act is further shown in the fact that the tree on which the hanging was done was cut down for souvenirs for savages who gloried in this subversion of law.

We trust the Governor will show he is the governor by securing such punishment as will bring about a more sane and civilized state of feeling.

\$100,000 Coal Company Organized

The Peerless Block Colliery Coal Co. will be incorporated soon into a \$100,000 concern, one of the largest in this section. A. A. Galliger is on the ground and pushing the work as rapidly as possible. The track from the main line of the L. & E. will start in at Eagle Branch and go up Main Buffalo for a mile or more to this large operation. J. L. Wood Jones is president and is also president of a number of coal operations in the Pocahontas coal field of Virginia. Jarvis Collins, who was here last week, is general manager and treasurer.—Hazard Herald.

Patriotic Rally at Newport

At the patriotic rally held in Memorial Hall, Newport Ky., on the 23rd ult., an unusual number of high officials of the several patriotic orders participated. Addresses were delivered by E. R. Monfort, the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic; Professor LeVant Dodge, Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief; Dr. John M. Adams, Adjutant General of the G. A. R.; Col. A. E. Stephens, the commander-in-chief of the Sons of Veterans; and Miss Katherine A. R. Flood the National President of the Daughters of Veterans.

Corner Stone Laying

Many guests from Lexington, Cincinnati, and other towns in eastern Kentucky are to be in Berea to attend the exercises connected with the laying of the corner stone of Kentucky Hall next Wednesday. The order of exercises is shown elsewhere.

Roy Wilhoit Goes to South America

Mr. Wilhoit, who was a candidate for the Republican nomination for State Auditor this year but withdrew before the primary, will sail in January for Argentina and Brazil where he has accepted a position with a promotion concern of New York City to be its representative in South America. Mr. Wilhoit was originally from Ashland and was employed as rate clerk for the Railroad Commission from 1908 to 1912. He has figured prominently in Republican politics in Kentucky for a number of years.

Cumberland and Manchester Railroad to Be Completed

The contract has been let for construction and track laying of the Cumberland and Manchester railroad from Barbourville in Knox County to Manchester in Clay County to the Road Construction Company of Philadelphia and Hazelton, Pa. The equipment has been shipped and a large force will soon be at work and the road is expected to be finished by the first of July. This road will open up a very large field of bituminous and canal coal and will make one billion feet of hardwood timber available for market, and will be a feeder to the L. & N. at Harboursville.

Gordon's Turkey Contest

Gordon's Turkey Contest, advertised extensively in the Clinax-Madisonian for the past month and which began Monday, November 8th, came to a close as advertised Tuesday November 16th. Mrs. Effie Oldham, of Waco, captured all three prizes of \$10 in gold each, \$30 in all. Her birds weighed as follows:

12 Young Hen Turkeys, 155 pounds.
12 Young Tom Turkeys, 210 pounds.

24 Young Turkeys (12 each, hens and toms), 365 pounds.

The winning turkeys were Mammoth Bronze.

Much interest was taken by the ladies in this contest. Many of them going in person to the pens to see their fowls weighed and recorded.

Mr. Gordon informs us that this (Continued on Page Eight)

WILL TREAT ON SINGLE THEME

Wilson's Address to Congress in Hands of Printer.

DEALS WITH PREPAREDNESS

To Be an Appeal For a Full Measure of National Preparedness Against Attack From Foreign Foes and Enemies at Home.

Washington, Nov. 30.—A patriotic appeal to the country for a full measure of national preparedness, not only against an attacking foreign foe, but from enemies at home, will be made by President Wilson in his annual address to congress to be delivered a week from Thursday.

The president completed his address and a White House messenger hurried with it to the public printer. The message is about four thousand words in length and confined entirely to various aspects of the subjects of preparedness.

The feature of the appeal which probably will attract the most attention is that in which the president deals with the nation's foes within its own domain. The president will speak frankly and bluntly of the activities of these citizens of foreign birth who have engaged in plots to further the interests of a foreign power in disregard of the interests of this country. References will be made without mincing words, to the various arson and bomb plots and other activities of agents of foreign governments in this country.

Passing from the discussion of the disorders which have occurred in this country, the president, it is thought, will point out measures which the congress should take to protect not only the government, but the country's lawful interests.

With respect to the national defense program the president will urge on congress his views that the lessons of the war are so pointed and clear as to make its pressing duty of congress to provide stronger instrumentalities for the maintenance of this country's prerogative of independent action. He will ask congress to see to it that the nation be prepared to exert her full strength in her defense, should the occasion arise for the employment of force.

With respect to the cost of the proposed army and navy developments the president will point out that the appropriations involve but small expenditures on the part of a nation so prosperous and so wealthy as the United States is today.

The president's theme of national preparedness will be carried beyond the programs outlined by Secretaries Garrison and Daniels, preparation also be made, he will point out, by the development of merchant marine.

The recommendation which will be based on this thought calls for the enactments of the government merchant marine measure which has been formed by Secretary McAdoo and other administration leaders.

The president's intention to devote his message entirely to the preparedness theme was disclosed in a letter to Representative Hamill of New Jersey, who has written to urge the president to take up the subject of civil service pensions in his message.

It was indicated at the White House that the president intends to send a number of supplementary communications to congress, dealing with various measures of which he approves, but which do not have a direct bearing on the subject of preparedness.

RACE RIOTS AT CAMAGUEY

Five Negroes Wounded in Attack Made by Whites.

Havana, Nov. 30.—There was rioting between whites and negroes at Camaguey. The whites, reacting the negroes frequenting the plaza during the band concerts, began shooting and in the riot that followed five negroes were wounded. The military restored order and, although further trouble was feared, the day passed quietly.

A Ward liner from Vera Cruz reports that there have been fifty-seven cases of smallpox there during the past week and two cases at Merida.

WHEAT SEIZED BY GOVERNMENT.

Winnipeg, Man.—The grain trade of Eastern Canada is demoralized as the result of the seizure by the government of about 20,000,000 bushels of wheat in elevators at the head of the lakes and in eastern terminals. How far the seizure will be extended to take in the grain held by farmers in the western provinces and in the thousands of elevators stretching through Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan to the Pacific Coast, the officials at Ottawa are not prepared to say.

NOT FORCED TO CONNECT BOY-ED

Demand to Know If Attache Was Conspirator.

QUESTION IS UNANSWERED

German Efficiency Slipped a Cog When Britisher Was Engaged as Skipper of Supply Ship—Boy-ed's Name Involved in Testimony.

New York, Nov. 30.—The government rested its case of the Hamburg-American line and four of the line's officials charged with conspiracy to defraud the United States, without being compelled by Judge Howe—as demanded by William Rand, chief of counsel for the defense—to say whether or not the government accusations included the charge that Captain Boy-ed, naval attache for the Kaiser here, was also a conspirator against the United States.

Again it was a mention of the steamship *Marina Quesada* which started the argument.

Of the fleet of more than a dozen supply ships which the government charges were falsely cleared from American ports to coal and provision German warships at sea, the *Marina Quesada* is the only boat which the testimony has hooked up the name of Captain Boy-ed and the North German Lloyd line.

On the stand, when Mr. Rand asked for a ruling of finally as to the standing of Captain Boy-ed in the case, was a witness who had scarcely finished answering that he was Christian Bensen, navigator of the *Quesada*, when Mr. Rand and Mr. Wood touched off the oratorical fireworks.

The flurry settled temporarily then and the navigator of the *Marina Quesada* went on with his testimony. But there were other uproars, during which Judge Howe made the significant statement that so far he had heard "nothing here yet which involved international law." Again his honor felt impelled to interrupt Mr. Rand with the remark: "We are not going to try the European war here."

The justly celebrated Teutonic thoroughness of detail, of which so much is heard just now, seemed to have slipped a cog in one instance. When the Germans, now on trial, chartered and sent forth from Philadelphia, the steamer *Unita* with supplies for German warships—all of which the defense concedes—they overlooked the detail that the skipper of the *Unita* is a loyal British subject.

Skipper Olsen was born in Norway, but many years ago he had gone to Canada and there had sworn allegiance to the British crown. When he sailed from Philadelphia a year ago he had been told that he was to clear for Cadiz with his cargo, but once he had passed the Delaware capes, a Hamburg-American supercargo ordered him to change his course that he might coal and provision the German warships. "So the supercargo offered me \$500 to change my course. Nothing doing—nothing doing for a million dollars. The third day out, he offered me \$10,000. Nothing doing. So I sailed the *Unita* to Cadiz and after we got there I sold the cargo and looked up the British consul."

DOMINION'S TERMS TO WHEAT OWNERS

Ottawa, Nov. 30.—The government has issued the terms which it will grant the owners of wheat commandeered in all elevators in eastern Canada.

They will pay \$1.04% for No. 1 northern; \$1.03% for No. 2 northern; and 98% for No. 3 northern.

It is stated that the government admits no further liability and does not consider that further compensation for grain dealers is called for.

Considerable confusion has resulted from a premature statement to the effect that the grain was commandeered at the instance of the British government.

It is explained that the wheat has been sold to the British government by the Dominion, but the commandeering was on the initiative of the Dominion government. The British government bought the grain through the allies purchasing commission for the use of the Italian government.

The government refuses to say whether the commandeering order will be extended to other parts of Canada. It can be stated, however, on the basis of authority, that negotiations are now in progress with the British government through the allies' purchasing commission which are almost certain to result in the whole of the Dominion's wheat export surplus being contracted for the allies.

A. G. WINTERHALTER, U. S. N.

Rear Admiral Has Sailed With Asiatic Fleet For Yokohama.



By Clinefinat, Washington.

Washington, Nov. 30.—Rear Admiral Winterhalter at Kobe, aboard the flagship *Saratoga*, recently entertained at dinner Admiral Shigetaro Yoshimatsu, commander of the naval station at Kobe, and a number of other Japanese officers.

AUSTRIA SEEKS ITS OWN PEACE

Reported to Be Arranging Stop With Allies.

BALKAN SITUATION PUZZLE

Rumors of Gigantic Russian Offensive—Austria and Germany Declared at Odds Concerning Peace Negotiations—Austria Is Tired of War.

London, Nov. 30.—Reports reach here from Rome that during the last ten days Austria has taken tentative steps toward arranging a separate peace with the allies. It is rumored there that Austria and Germany are at odds concerning peace negotiations.

The rumor also is repeated there that Germany is anxious to make peace with a portion of the allies so that she can give her undivided attention to England. Austria's desire, however, it is said, is for a general cessation of hostilities to relieve the strain upon her financial and military resources.

For the first time in nearly eight weeks there is no intensive fighting reported in the Balkans. The situation there is more or less of a puzzle. Some of the critics surmise that the main body of German, Austrian and Bulgarian troops, having disposed of the Serbian army, are concentrating in the south, from Priple to Strumitza, where a decisive engagement between those forces and the French and British expeditionary forces is about to occur. There is, however, no definite news to support this supposition.

Probably the most significant news of the day is that contained in a dispatch from Petrograd setting forth that the czar has been in Bessarabia inspecting enormous forces of Russians concentrated there for action against Bulgaria.

A Salonica dispatch says that the Bulgarians are withdrawing troops from the Turkish frontier and are dispatching them to the Roumanian frontier and Black sea ports in anticipation of a Russian offensive.

Word from Rome indicates that the Montenegrins expect continued activity against their frontiers by the Austrians.

Monastir, in southwestern Serbia, seems doomed. Salonica advises say that the civilian population has left the city. The Serbians are said to have left Katchank and are retreating toward Albania.

Heavy snow storms are reported throughout the Balkans.

Salonica dispatches predict that the inclement weather will delay the concentration of German and Austrian troops for a new offensive until the entente powers can have massed a sufficient expeditionary army to successfully attack them from the south.

The Serbian government has again been removed to Soutari.

BRITISH WIPE OUT DIVISION

Approach of Turkish Reinforcements Is Reported.

London, Nov. 30.—The press bureau announces that the secretary of state for India issued a statement saying that in the battle at Ctesiphon, in the Tigris valley, eighteen miles southeast of Bagdad, the enemy's strength was estimated at four divisions and that of (Continued on Page Eight.)

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No Whiskey Advertisements
No Immoral News Items

AMERICA EASY PREY FOR INVADING FORCES

(Continued From First Page)
tional Security league, and offer to drill, train, and fight for the defense of our country.

Now if you will, for a moment, follow me carefully and open-mindedly, I think I shall be able to justify this modest proposal for our national defense by a few facts and circumstances which are very plain and simple, and yet so powerfully true that I believe they will appeal, not only to your sense of security, but to your patriotic impulses as well, and be assured in the beginning that I am not making, and shall not make, any attack upon the present administration, or upon any political party, the deplorable condition of our national defenses being due, in my opinion, not so much to unwise party policies, or to lack of administration, as to that false sense of security which the American people have always felt on account of our democratic form of government, our isolation from the Old World, and the phenomenal success which has always attended our arms when we have gone to war. Our national defense is not a party question, and no patriotic citizen will make it such. The man who would divert it to his or to his party's exploitation is an unsafe counsellor, and could not be trusted in time of national peril. Our national defenses are for protection against foreign invasion, and the man who loves his country will let party strife cease with the shore of the sea.

Type of Army

In considering the size, type, and equipment of an army of defense, we must be governed by three considerations, first, what is to be protected and defended; second, the foreign policies necessary to its protection and defense; and, third, the strength of the probable attack.

First and foremost, we have the continental United States of America, with its 3,027,000 square miles of rich and smiling lands, teeming with the best that God has permitted the earth to produce, a glorious heritage from our fathers, and sealed with their blood on a thousand battlefields; with its 100,000,000 of people, with their lives and liberties in our keeping; with its happy memories and its glorious traditions, reaching far beyond the American revolution; with its vast heap of 150 billion dollars of resplendent wealth; with its monuments of beauty and its galleries of art; with its churches and its religious institutions; with its schools and its colleges; with all its marvelous scientific inventions that have given such swift wings to thought and such powerful arms to industry.

Far to the south of us, and under tropical suns, we have the Isthmian canal, a mighty enterprise of \$100,000,000, the crowning workmanship of the world by which we have wedded the two great oceans separated from the beginning of time, and cut the world's distances in twain, which we constructed for the welfare of mankind, and for the defense and neutrality of which we have given pledges to all the nations of the earth.

Away to the northwest we have Alaska, that boundless tract of 591,000 square miles of undeveloped treasure land, rich in gold and silver and fuel and forest, those prime necessities of mankind which we shall so much need in after years when our home-land shall have been cut over and burrowed into and wasted away by the scrambling masses of coming generations.

Out a step from the Pacific shores, we have Hawaii, a group of over

6,000 square miles of fertile islands, with vast natural wealth, an invaluable naval base and the world's finest way station on the ocean highway to the far east.

In the Caribbean sea, toward the land of the sunrise, lies Porto Rico, rich, prosperous, and smiling in tropical verdure, inhabited by a million and a quarter souls, mainly of an alien race, who became our wards by the fortunes of war and by no act of their own, and whose only safety is in the protection of the American flag.

On the other side of the earth, out in the distant ocean, but under the folds of our flag, lie the Philippine Islands, 128,000 miles in area, inhabited by 8,000,000 strange and simple souls, who are just learning from us the primary lessons of self-government, and looking to us to protect them from the greed and plunder of their threatening foes.

Foreign Policies

In addition to these, we have our great historic foreign policies, namely, the Monroe doctrine, by which we have, for nearly a hundred years, guaranteed and kept alive republican government in the twenty Central and South American republics on the western continent; the maintenance and defense of the Panama canal, and the guarantee of its neutrality to all the nations of the earth; the exclusion of undesirable Asiatic citizens in order that the integrity of the Anglo-Saxon race may be preserved and that our free institutions be not undermined; and lastly the preservation of the open door of trade in the Orient that our commerce may float upon every sea and penetrate every land.

These are the people, the institutions, the traditions, the policies and the possessions of which God has made us his chosen keepers, and who will say that it is not a trust worthy of the noblest and most heroic defense possible to a race of men who, though they love peace and seek righteousness, are yet men of blood and iron in the defense of home and liberty and native land?

Let us now, in a word, inquire whether we shall probably still have wars in the future, and, particularly, whether our own country is in danger of attack by any one or more of the powerful nations of the earth.

Yes, in spite of the coming of the Christ, and of all the myriad forces for good, man is still a fighting animal. Notwithstanding our advanced civilization, he yet kills and maims and robs and plunders. This has been his nature from the beginning, and this it is likely to be for long, long ages to come. In the primordial forests he wrestled with his savage brother, hand to hand, for self and family; a little later he gave heroic battle for his clan; and now he fights collectively for his nation. And the nation is only an elaboration of individuals. It has the same passions, noble and ignoble, as the individuals of which it is composed. In our efforts to determine what we need, we should accept the teachings of history as they are and not as we would have them. True, man's nature does change, and it changes for the better, but it is only by slow, painful and imperceptible degrees, such as the psalmist had in mind when he said, "a thousand years in the sight of the Lord are but as yesterday when it is past and as a watch in the night." We may get a faint, though imperfect, idea of how slow is man's change for the better if we will but reflect that our bodies are no larger, no taller, no more comely than they were when Phidias first chiseled the human form in stone twenty-three hundred years ago; that, although we are more efficient and more variously cultivated, nevertheless, the human mind is probably no keener, no more profound, than it was when Aristotle taught the Greeks twenty-four hundred years ago; and even more, we cannot tell how much better we are than were the men of Israel when David sang and Solomon wrote three thousand years ago. This harking back to the misty past may be only speculative and useless, the conclusions unsound, but we do know that man still savagely imbrues his hands in human blood and wickedly slays his fellow-man. Why he does it, we do not know, but that he does it, we do know. Then, since we know that man will war upon man, and nation prey upon nation, is it not the part of wisdom to prepare for that which we know will be, and not risk our all in idle hopes for that which we merely wish to be? If we will glance over the history of the last century and a quarter, we shall see that more men have been killed in battle, than in all the period of recorded history before, and even now, the all-Europe slaughter is so great that it has been recently suggested that the present conflict be called the war of wars.

In War's Grapple

I do not think our country will be drawn into the European con-

flict, and I pray God that it may not, but no one can tell. On August 1, 1914, Sir Edward Grey stated that the relations between Germany and Great Britain were better than they had been in fifteen years, but just four days later these two powerful nations were in the death grapple of war. I do not believe that we are necessarily in any immediate danger of foreign attack, but that we shall be attacked within the next few years, I have not the least doubt. Mars is high on his throne, the heavens are at work, all the world is in ferment, and no man knows what a day may bring forth.

One hundred and thirty-six years ago, Washington laid down the maxim that no nation can be trusted to be peaceable and friendly any further than it is bound by its own self-interests, and all history, before and after, confirms his truism. Treaties are but "pieces of paper," and ententes and understandings count for naught when they clash with the greed and ambition of nations. Thus do the instincts of primitive man abide with us. This is not fancy, it is history.

Our position in the world is all changed. We are no longer protected by a majestic isolation. Man's genius, through steam and electricity, has destroyed all isolation. The nations have moved up close together and live in speaking distance. The oceans now make war infinitely more easy instead of more difficult. A half million soldiers can be brought across the Atlantic in ten days, and across the Pacific in thirty days. The diplomatic, commercial, and social relations of the nations are rapidly becoming more complex and the points of collision constantly increasing. We, as a nation, are in the whirl of this vortex, and from it we cannot extricate ourselves. But we can prepare to play the part of noble men and of an exalted nation. Let us now for a moment view our relations to some of our more powerful neighbors.

German Empire

The German Empire, while professedly friendly, does not in fact like us at all, and for several reasons. In the first place, the German nation has attained a degree of culture and efficiency which it vainly thinks not only entitles it to the mastery of the world, but which would justify it in imposing that mastery upon any and all people whatsoever. Then she hates our Monroe doctrine because, as she says, it makes us virtual overlords over all Central and South America, one-half of the unexploited globe, while she is compelled to remain cooped up within her narrow territorial limits, without a field for the display of her genius, or an outlet for her surplus population. Nor does she like either our commercial rivalry or our unrestricted trade in the munitions of war, which she, because of her military misfortunes, cannot share equally with her enemies. It is a fact that a few years ago a member of the German general staff outlined a plan of attack on the United States by which 210,000 German soldiers, under the protection of a powerful naval fleet, could be landed on our shores within a period of ten days, the cause assigned for the proposed attack being our alleged infringement upon German commercial rights.

Japan, although we first introduced her to the family of nations, holds and cherishes two festering grievances against us, one of them being our taking of the Philippine islands at her very gateway, and clearly within her sphere of influence, and the other our refusal to admit Japanese immigrants to our shores on equal terms with immigrants from the most favored nations of the world, and it is now a matter of common knowledge that in the year 1907 she fitted out an expedition against us, going so far as to load her troops upon her transports, and that she was dissuaded from making war upon us by the intervention of England, her new ally in peace and war.

Not even with Great Britain have we an assurance of continuing peace. Though we are blood of their blood, and have lived with them in peace for a hundred years, nevertheless, the English, with all their admitted goodness, have never been able to rise above the baneful creed of Washington's maxim, of the supremacy of self-interest, and they have not hesitated to make war upon us, or upon any other nation, when their interests or ambitions were at stake. Let us, with fairness to Great Britain, but with fidelity to ourselves, turn over a page or two of history. She fought with us against France from 1754 to 1763, and we drove the French from the western continent; she fought against us and France from 1775 to 1781, and we drove her from the United States; she fought against us from 1812 to 1814, and we established our rights on the high seas; she fought with Germany and against France from

1792 to 1815; she fought with France and against Russia in 1854; in 1915 she fights against Germany and with France and Russia. In all this I am laying no fault at her door, but merely following the course of history and calling attention to the verification of Washington's maxim. Great Britain is, and thinks she must be, the naval and commercial mistress of all the seas, and if, in the pursuit of our ambition for national supremacy, we should ever cross her purposes on the seas, to say nothing of other grounds of possible difference, we shall see that blood is even thinner than water, and that the law of self-interest still obtains, even with one of the most exalted nations on earth.

Having now briefly summed up the things of value which we as a nation are obliged to protect, called attention to some possible dangers, and noted a few probable sources of attack, let us next see whether, in a military sense, we are adequately prepared for the national defense.

Some Figures

According to the last annual report of the secretary of war, we have a standing army of 4,701 officers and 87,781 men, including the quartermaster and hospital corps. Of these, 758 officers and 17,901 men belong to the coast artillery, and are, therefore, stationary and can be used only in our city and harbor defenses; 1,008 officers and 18,134 men belong to the technical and non-fighting branches of the army, such as military instructors, recruits, and men engaged in recruiting, leaving a mobile army, that is, an army that can be moved from place to place at any time of call, of 2,935 officers and 51,466 men. Of this mobile army, 9,572 men are in the Philippines; 8,195 in Hawaii; 2,179 in the canal zone; 819 in China; 862 in Alaska; 4,090, until recently, at Vera Cruz; and 707 in Porto Rico, and the secretary states that when he makes a new and immediately necessary assignment of quotas to our various posts outside of continental United States we shall then have left, for the protection of 100,000,000 people and over three million square miles of territory, a mobile army of but 21,602 men, a force just a little more than twice the size of the police force of the city of New York.

This little mobile army of ours, less than 25,000 in number, together with the small garrisons of our coast fortifications, is today the nation's only regular force for the protection of this vast country, the veritable treasure-land, with all its multimillion interests, a continent stretching 3,000 miles, from ocean to ocean, with a Pacific coast of 1,200 miles, a Canadian border of 3,000 miles, an Atlantic and Gulf coast of over 6,000 miles, and a Mexican border of 1,500 miles. And even this little nucleus of an army must of necessity be scattered all over the United States, most of it many days' travel from New York, Boston, San Francisco, or any other place of probable attack. Germany or England or any other first-class European power, could quietly embark an army of 250,000 men, arrive in the waters of New York within a period of ten days, flank the forts of that place, go up the coast and land from open sea, enter New York, destroy it, sack it, burn it, or hold it for a five-billion dollar ransom at will, and be comfortably settled before our little army could reach the Hudson, and when it got there it would be about as potent for our defense as would be a company of half-armed, half-trained school boys against a regiment of well-armed and well-trained regulars.

Utterly Hopeless

But not only would the city of New York be at the mercy of the invading enemy, either for destruction or for the levying of tribute, but the conquerors would be in the very heart of our stored arms and ammunition, in close proximity to all our manufacturing of military supplies, and nearby the ship yards where all our vessels of war are built, while just a little further away are the coal and iron mines and oil wells from which all our military supplies are originally derived. Thus a single unchecked invasion at this vital spot of the nation might leave us utterly prostrate and helpless and lead to our final destruction or subjugation.

But some one has said that we might, like Pompey of old, stamp our foot upon the ground and call forth a million soldiers between sunrise and sunset. This is a dream and a delusion, and I pray that you will not be put to sleep by it. No army of fighting volunteers can be raised in a day, and if it could it would be practically useless, for it would have neither arms nor ammunition, and would be utterly lacking in that training and discipline so indispensable necessary in troops who are to fight the trained soldiers of an invading enemy. Washington said: "The firmness requisite for the real business of fighting is only to be attained by a constant course of dis-

cipline and service." If we would only keep in mind the fact, for indeed it is a fact, that in all our great wars our raw militia and untrained volunteers have broken and run away at the first sight of battle, we might then appreciate the necessity of training and discipline. Of course, we have not put this black page in our school histories, for our boys and girls to read, but it is, nevertheless, an established truth in the annals of our military struggles.

The plan of preparedness for the national defense which I have in mind contemplates providing, within a very few years, an available, trained force of not less than 1,000,000 men, only a small per cent of whom would be regularly withdrawn from private pursuits and kept at public expense, the great bulk of them to remain at home as a trained citizen-soldiery, and it would be composed of four distinct ranks, namely, first, a regular army of not less than 150,000 men; second, a national reserve, composed of recruits trained for a time in the regular army returning to civil life, keeping up regular drill practice, and held subject to call; third, a civil reserve, composed of organized companies in schools, colleges, universities, and other civil bodies, duly recognized by the United States, and thoroughly instructed and drilled by its army officers, enrolled under rules of law, and held subject to call; and, fourth, the national guard, or organized militia, of the several states of the union, to remain, as at present, subject to the nation's call to repel invasion.

Height of Efficiency

The nucleus of 150,000 regulars should, at all times, be kept at the height of efficiency and in the pink of preparedness. Above all, they should be kept fully and completely officered. They should exemplify the last word in drill, dress, training, marksmanship, seasoning and sanitation.

Continued on page Six

IN THE WORLD OF SPORT

Frank Glick, Captain Princeton Football Team.



Photo by American Press Association.

Frank Glick, captain and quarterback of the Princeton football team, is a senior in the university. He is playing his fourth year of football at Princeton, one on his freshman class eleven and three as a varsity man. Before entering college he had played for four years on the team of the Central high school at Pittsburgh. Until this year at Princeton he has usually started the season at halfback, only eventually to be transferred to quarterback. Most Princeton men credit Glick with the remarkable awakening of the Tigers in the fourth quarter of the Yale game last year. Immediately upon his entrance into the struggle at quarterback the Princeton eleven displayed a power of attack that scored two touchdowns in the last eight minutes of play.

De Palma's Hard Luck

Barring accidents, Ralph De Palma, the crack automobile driver, has never failed to finish well to the front in any race he has entered, and he has won many first prizes. His most unfortunate experience was in the 500 mile race at Indianapolis in 1912. With only a little more than a lap to go and while eleven miles ahead of his nearest competitor, the connecting rod broke and punched a hole in the crank case. De Palma and his mechanic, seeing that the engine was out of commission, tried valiantly to push the heavy car around the two mile track, but found the progress was too slow to enable them to finish ahead of the others, and he had to watch the prize of \$40,000, which seemed almost within his grasp, go to another. "It is all in the game, and I have no kick coming," was his sole comment.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of Sunday School Course of Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
(Copyright, 1915, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR DECEMBER 5

UZZIAH'S PRIDE AND PUNISHMENT.

LESSON TEXT—II Chron. 26:10, 15-21. GOLDEN TEXT—A man's pride shall bring him low, but he that is of a lowly spirit shall obtain honor.—Prov. 29:23 II. V.

Again we consider the southern kingdom. No better character could have been chosen to illustrate the condition of rulers and people in the declining days of Judah's glory. Uzziah ruled for 52 years and his reign was almost midway between the days of Solomon and those of the Babylonian captivity.

I. Priest and Parents, vv. 1-5. The name Uzziah means "God has helped me," and no king ever had better advantages in the way of parents and counselors. To the influence of his parents he yielded in his youth (v. 4), followed the good counsel of Zachariah the prophet of God (v. 5), and as long as he sought the Lord, "God made him prosper." Ancestry and environment are not, however, a guarantee of any perpetuity to character.

II. Pride, vv. 6-15. Uzziah or Azariah (margin) made a fine start and his reign, considered as a whole, was one of the most brilliant in Judah's history. It bears some striking resemblance to that of Solomon in that the dangerous enemies became subject nations (v. 8). In the conduct of his campaigns Uzziah "waxed exceedingly strong" (v. 8 II. V.). Uzziah also greatly improved and strengthened Jerusalem and gave much heed to stock raising and forestry (v. 10). The secret of all of this prosperity was that he sought Jehovah. Christendom is not Christianity, yet it is a fact that in those lands where God is most highly exalted and most nearly followed we witness the greatest prosperity and men living amidst the most comfortable surroundings. Seek Jehovah, know his will as revealed in his word, and do that will when learned, is the only true basis of real and lasting prosperity. Uzziah also gave an exhibition of worldly wisdom that he strengthened the defenses of the nation (v. 9-10). Confidence in God does not paralyze human energy or make us presumptuous and careless (I Chron. 27:25-31). Uzziah brought the army up to a high point of efficiency (v. 13-15), using the best weapons known in his day. We, likewise, may be "marvelously helped" from the same source and upon the same conditions; viz., that we "seek the Lord" (I Eph. 6:10; Phil. 6:13).

III. Punishment, vv. 16-21. (1) Pride—Uzziah's fall and shame is one of the saddest chapters in history. His strength became his ruin. "When he was strong his heart was lifted up." Poverty, struggle and adversity are not passports to glory though they have strengthened the moral fiber of thousands. The tempting tests of prosperity, glided, perfumed and attractive are, however, far more hard to withstand. Pride always leads to [2] Presumption—Centuries before God had warned men that prosperity would lead to ruin (Deut. 8:11-17; 32:13-15) and Solomon also gave warning (Prov. 16:18). The subtlety of pride is the gradual way by which we come to look upon our prosperity as the work of our own hands, thereby forgetting the source of our power and becoming filled with a feeling of our own self-sufficiency. The next step was that Uzziah assumed to himself those duties (v. 16) which rightfully and exclusively belonged to the priesthood (see Num. 16:40; 18:7; I Kings 12:33; 12:14; II Ch. 5:4). (3) Protesting—We now behold the strange spectacle of the king protesting for the wrong and the faithless priests Azariah for the right. A sad spectacle indeed when the head of a nation openly avows the wrong and persists in it despite the protests of the servants of God. The last part of verse 18 indicates the extent and perversity of Uzziah's pride. Admonition only aroused the anger of the all-conquering monarch. No honor ever comes from disobeying God (I Sam. 2:30; Dan. 6:37). Uzziah apparently (v. 19) was about to use the censor in his hand as a weapon in execution of his wrath, but God interfered (I Peter 6:6-7). Azariah is saved and Uzziah becomes a leper.

We must not press the teaching that all sickness is the result of sin (read Job).

Uzziah was forever separated (v. 21) and was in his death "unclean" because "his heart was lifted to his destruction."

There are four suggestions in closing: (1) Uzziah's pride had gone too far; secretly and perhaps unconsciously it had slowly, but surely permeated his whole nature.

(2) Leprosy was a fitting punishment, for it was an emblem of the foulness of his sin.

(3) His leprosy condition was in marked contrast with what he had formerly enjoyed.

(4) His punishment shut him out of the kingdom from the work of his kingdom—ability, strength, experience and ambition fall before the blighting blast of sin.

MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

WINTER CARE OF ROADS

Keep Ditches and Drains Open and Use Road Drag to Prevent Injury by Freezing Weather.

Water, not cold, is the cause of the deterioration of roads in winter, according to the road specialists of the department. Cold weather does not in itself injure roads, no matter whether they are earth, gravel, or macadam. In fact, an earth road will stand more traffic when it is solidly frozen than at any other time. Excess water, however, is always detrimental to a highway. When cold weather turns this water into ice, the damage that it does is greatly increased. Ice occupies considerably more space than the water from which it is formed, and every person who has lived in a cold climate is familiar with the powerful bursting effect of water when left to freeze in a confined vessel. The same action takes place when a wet road freezes to any considerable depth. It simply bursts, or, as we generally term it in road parlance, the road heaves. Later, when the frost leaves, the road is disintegrated and ruts badly. If this process is repeated a number of times during the winter, a gravel or macadam road may be practically destroyed, while an earth road may become entirely impassable.

A dry road will not heave. Rock, gravel, sand, and even clay when perfectly dry contract slightly on freezing. In order to expand on freezing, these materials must contain or be mixed with water, and the more water they contain the greater the expansion which takes place. But so long as the road remains frozen the damage does not become apparent. Hence the frequent and erroneous idea that it is the thaw which injures the road. The injury was done when the water in the road froze and the particles of the road surface—broken stone, sand, or still finer particles of earth or clay were pushed apart by the expanding power of the freezing water. The thaw merely allows the ice to melt and assume its original volume as water.

The remedy is self-evident. Keep the water out of the road. The time

to begin preventive measures is early in the fall, before the rains begin. If the road goes into the winter thoroughly dry, with the surface and drainage in good condition, the chances are extremely favorable that it will come out all right the following spring.

Keep the ditches and drains open. Remove all accumulations of weeds, grass, etc., which tend to retain moisture and obstruct drainage. Furthermore, do this work early, while the ground is still dry and hard. Vegetation and litter hold like a sponge and allow it gradually to soak in and soften the earth. The job before the road man is to keep the hard, dry surface formed in the summer time from becoming softened by the fall and winter rains and snows. When the fall rains begin the earth or gravel road should be dragged frequently to prevent the formation of ruts and the collection of water. All raveled places on macadam surfaces should be carefully filled in and consolidated.

During the winter, whenever a thaw is coming on, the cross drains and side ditches should be opened up as far as possible so as to prevent the water collecting along the roadway. If the thaw is so pronounced that the roadway is softened, the drag should be used; sometimes one round trip of the drag, with the hitch reversed, will entirely rid the earth road of slush and melting snow and leave the road surface practically dry. Don't get the idea that the drag is not needed on your earth and gravel roads in the winter time. Instead, keep it where you can get at it readily, for if the winter is an ordinary one you will need it many times.

Winter destruction begins in the early fall. The best way to prevent such destruction is to forestall it. Keep the road dry and remember that so long as it remains so it will not be seriously injured by frost. Keep the drains open, the ditches clear, remove all vegetation and litter, and use the drag frequently. If the road is kept dry to a depth of 2 feet below the surface there will be little trouble from the coldest winter.

THE HEAVEN THAT HORSES WOULD CHOOSE

In the current issue of Farm and Fireside appear the following statements of the kind of heaven horses would choose:

"In horse heaven the load in hot weather is made light.

"The driving is slow.

"The horse is watered very frequently if he is kept moving, but not just before he is to be allowed to stand.

"After he has had his evening's hay he is watered. How would you like trying to go to sleep after eating dry crackers without a sup of water?

"His feet are bathed, but not his legs.

"If it is very hot he is sponged all over with water in which has been put a little vinegar; but the hose is never turned on him.

"He is never made to wear one of those horrid bell-shaped horse hats. "If his stall is so hot that he sweats at night, he is tied outside, well bedded down. This gives him a chance to regain strength for the next day's work.

"Such a horse heaven may be established on almost any farm."

Self-Consciousness.
"To think about one's self all the while is to turn energy in on one's self continually that might much better go out in unselfish action. The self-conscious person needs to pour out this force of attention and thought, instead of concentrating it on self and wasting it in awkward embarrassment and hurt pride."—Exchange.

CINCINNATI MARKETS

Wheat—No. 2 red \$1.14@1.15, No. 3 \$1.06@1.10, No. 4 97c@1.04.
Corn—No. 1 white 63c, No. 2 white 62½@63c, No. 1 yellow 63c, No. 2 yellow 62½@63c, No. 1 mixed 62c, No. 2 mixed 61½@62c.
Oats—No. 2 white 40½@41c, standard white 39½@39¾c, No. 3 white 38¾@39c, No. 4 white 38¾@39c, No. 2 mixed 38¾@39c, No. 3 mixed 37¾@38c, No. 4 mixed 35¾@36c.
Rye—No. 2 99c@1.01, No. 3 96c@98c, No. 4 92c@95c.
Mill Feed—Bran \$20.50@21, mixed feed \$22@22.50, middlings, coarse \$24.50@25, middlings, fine \$25.50@26.
Hay—No. 1 timothy \$19.75, No. 2 \$17.75, No. 3 \$15.75, No. 1 clover mixed \$15.75@16, No. 2 \$13.75@14, No. 1 clover \$14, No. 2 \$12.
Butter—Whole milk creamery extras 35c, centralized creamery extras 32½c, firsts 29c, seconds 26c, dairy fancy 23c, No. 1 packing stock 19c, No. 2 17c.
Eggs—Prime firsts 30c, firsts 28c, ordinary firsts 21c, seconds 17c.
Poultry—Broilers, 2 lbs and under, 17c; fryers, over 2 lbs, 13c; roasting chickens, 4 lbs and over, 13c; fowls, 5 lbs and over, 13c; under 5 lbs, 11c; under 3½ lbs, 10c; roosters, 9c; ducks, white, 3 lbs and over, 14c; under 3 lbs

PERCHERONS IN FAVOR

Best Adapted to Demands of User of Draft-Horse.

They Do Well in Cotton Fields of South and Wheat Fields of Canada—Stand Hard Work Better Than Any Other Breed.

(By E. E. HENDERSON.)

The Percheron has proved himself to be the breed most adapted to the demands of the user of the draft-horse, in all sections of the country.

They do well on the cotton fields of the South and in the wheat fields of Canada. They are popular in the East and in the West. On the farm they are the farmers' mainstay.

In the city they are able to withstand the hard work better than any other breed, witness the fact that dealers often pay as much as \$20, in the hundred, for horses bearing the indelible Percheron color, gray, more than for horses of similar quality but lacking that trademark.

The demand of today is for a horse that can stand the strain of long hours, pulling heavy loads over all kinds of roads, for a horse that is prompt and yet quiet, one that can move the heaviest of loads and yet, when the occasion demands it, can get up and go. The Percheron seems to be the one horse that can fully fill these requirements.

A thing that is much desired by the corn-belt farmer is economy of maintenance. The horse to be desired is not only one that can do a large day's work, but one that will do it on a minimum of feed. A case in point: We have in one of our teams a purebred Percheron mare of 1,900 pounds.

Her team mate, carrying a large percentage of the blood of another popular breed, weighs about the same.

These two mares do exactly the same work, have the same attention and yet the grade mare eats 20 per cent more feed daily than does the purebred Percheron. Even then she is not in the condition of her mate. While the Percheron is smooth, and in fine condition, the other is thin and, to the eye, unlovely.

I have a communication from one of the leading importers in the United States, in which he states that he can



Percheron Mare and Foal.

keep his Percherons in show-yard condition on the same feed that it requires to keep his Shires and Clydesdales in good condition.

Surely here is a subject worthy of consideration by the intending purchaser.

The thing that most serves to arouse my admiration for the breed is their wonderful disposition. We find in them a combination of almost all the best traits of horseflesh.

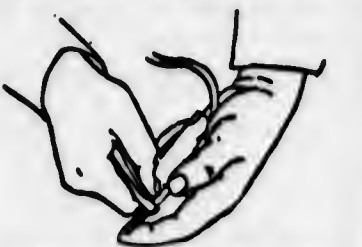
They are even on their mettle, yet not nervous or fretful. They are free, prompt workers and always willing. They always keep their "heads." It is very seldom we find one that is over-headstrong.

We have reached an age when the demands of the times are for the large, yet early maturing animal. The Percheron comes very near to filling this bill.

Priming a Dynamite Cartridge

To properly prime a dynamite or farm powder cartridge four things are essential—the cap, the fuse, the cartridge and a crimping tool. The method in itself is a very simple.

First crimp the priming cap about the fuse, using the crimping tool as



Crimping the Cap to the Fuse.

shown in the illustration. Next punch a diagonal hole in the cartridge with the end of the crimping tool, making the hole deep enough to entirely bury the cap. Insert the cap into this hole and tie the fuse to the side of the car-

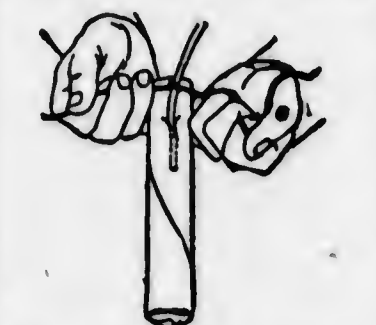


Making Cap Hole in Cartridge.

tridge securely with a stout piece of cord.

If the job is done carefully and correctly the entire outfit will look like illustration No. 4, and the priming will be complete.

Ignorance, fear or carelessness are the causes of most accidents. There



Tying Fuse and Cap to Cartridge.

through it, then insert in another diagonal hole below the first hole. No tying is necessary to hold the cap in the cartridge. This method is called "lacing the fuse through the cartridge." It is unsafe and unreliable. The fuse is likely to break at the sharp turns and the powder train spit fire through



The Finished Cartridge—Primed.

the break, setting fire to the cartridge instead of exploding it, or the fuse may miss fire altogether, leaving an unexploded charge in the hole, or it may hang fire for half an hour or half a day and cause a serious accident. Short cuts do not pay in handling explosives.

DAIRY

DETECTION OF DIRT IN MILK

Sediment Test Shows Dairyman Degree of Cleanliness of Milk—Covered Pail Is Favored.

The sediment test is the best method of detecting dirt in milk. This test should be used wherever milk is sold. It shows the dairyman the degree of cleanliness of his milk.

In order that as little dirt as possible may adhere to the cows, clip their udders, flanks and tails. All



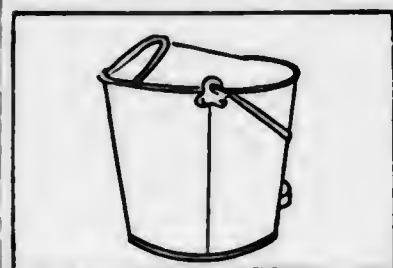
Pail Keeps Out Dirt.

loose dust can be easily brushed off with the hands before milking. Do not allow anyone to milk wet, as this is a filthy practice.

The cows keep unsoused on grass in a night pasture, while if they are kept in a dry barnyard the loose, dry manure will stick to their udders and bodies and drop into the pail. If kept in the barnyard in rainy weather it is almost impossible to milk them without first washing their udders.

A covered pail closed about two-thirds with a hood, will keep out at least 75 per cent of the dirt. These pails are just as convenient to use as the ordinary ones, and cost little more.

A strainer will not take out the fine sediment in milk, but is useful for taking out hair and other large foreign stuff and is good for detecting the dirty milk. One farmer uses a strainer made from an ordinary 14-quart tin dishpan. A five-inch hole is cut in the center of the bottom. A ring two inches wide and of the same diameter as the hole is soldered on, over which another ring slips to hold the strainer cloth. Huck toweling makes a very good strainer cloth. Such a strainer covers a factory can.



Good Type of Covered Pail.

preventing the milk from becoming exposed every time the can is opened. All cans and utensils are washed and scalded every time used, and given their daily sun bath to keep them sweet.

FEW PRACTICAL DAIRY HINTS

Pure Food Laws Won't Worry If Only Clean, Wholesome Products Are Sent to the Markets.

When counting the by-products of the dairy, do not forget the skim milk allowed to clabber, of which the delicious Dutch or cottage cheese is made. When not all is needed on the home table, it can readily be disposed of at good prices.

Send out only clean, wholesome food products, then the pure food laws will have no worry for you.

Don't feed lice, get rid of them. If the stock has been cleanly kept, there will be no lice to get rid of. Very seldom is a cow or calf lousy when in good condition. Keep their stalls and premises clean, give wholesome feed and enough of it, and the cows will not raise lice.

A little corn or bran will not hurt the cows and will save many steps of getting up the cows to milk. Don't forget the salt at the regular time. Grass requires more salt than did the dry feed of winter.

Feed the calves enough to have them do well. Allow them the run of a grassy, shaded lot, and unless supplied naturally with water, be sure to keep some before them.

Too rich feed may give the young calf indigestion. Guard against this, as after once becoming out of fix, it is much harder to regulate. Keep them well and keep them growing. This is true of all young stock, the only way to make a profit of it is to keep it growing.

Ration for Dairy Cows.

The average grain ration for dairy cows should contain at least one pound of cottonseed meal, as feeding this material results in a firmer fat and harder butter. The greasy appearance in the butter is caused by the softness of the fat globules, and the addition of the cottonseed meal will remedy this matter.

Water for Calves.

Set a pail of water into the corner of your calves' pen. You will find they will drink when not more than two weeks old. They often get very thirsty during the long, hot days of summer.

THE CITY BEAUTIFUL

AMBLER TRADE BOARD PLANS INDUSTRIAL BOOM.

Small Pennsylvania Town Has Campaign For Community Betterment.

The borough of Ambler, Pa., will witness a distinct boom if the plans of the recently formed Ambler board of trade are carried to completion. Backed by more than fifty of the town's most active business and professional men, residents say there is every reason to believe the new organization will not, like so many similar ones in the smaller boroughs, be active for a time and then quietly die.

Comprehensive plans have been outlined by the board of trade for community betterment and advancement. Movements to be developed immediately include the erection of booster signs for Ambler at the approaches to the borough. Also there will be designating signs on borough highways, as well as the obtaining of additional industries, at least two of which now are being considered.

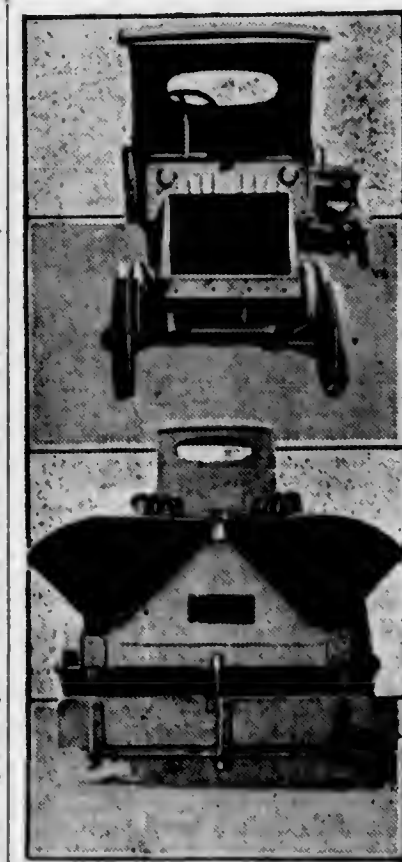
J. Howard Deyer, president of the Ambler board of trade, had this to say concerning the recently inaugurated movement:

"Ambler business men have organized for the purpose of fostering, encouraging and developing the mercantile and manufacturing interests of the borough, for the purpose of studying the workings of all transportation lines operating in and through the borough and for the remedying of defects and abuses of transportation methods, telephone and telegraph facilities, gas and electric lighting and all other public service corporations operating in the town, and to promote integrity, fair dealing and good faith among our business people and their patrons.

"It is our intention, further, to obtain as many local conventions as possible. And, while Ambler has been on the map for a good many years as a leading industrial and manufacturing community in the district immediately north of Philadelphia, we are going to 'make that map dot much larger.' We hope to accomplish this end largely by co-operating and urging the improvement of all county, state and township roads leading into the borough, to the end that motorists will appreciate our efforts. Summarized, the work of the Ambler board of trade will be absolutely constructive, the betterment of moral, social, commercial, civic and industrial conditions in Ambler. We are at this time negotiating with one manufacturing plant desirous of locating a branch here."

Modern Street Cleaning Appliances.

The illustrations show a tractor and trailer such as are used by the department of street cleaning of New York city. These tractors and trailers are of ten ton capacity and are so constructed that a trailer carrying garbage and ash cans may be hooked to the tractor, or the tractor may be used for supplying locomotive power to a sweep-



A TRACTOR AND TRAILER.

er trailer or a flusher trailer or a snow-plow. Twelve of these machines are part of the equipment installed in the model district in New York city. This district was established in response to the suggestion of Street Commissioner Fetherston that one of the districts of the city be selected in which modern appliances and apparatus should be used.

Slow Burning Moving Picture Films.

An important activity of the New York bureau of fire prevention has been the attention given to the subject of moving picture films. Recognizing the danger to the public from the use of the nitrocellulose film, the New York fire department has endeavored to encourage the manufacture and general use of films made of safe substances. A number of experiments have been conducted, and the department has made, for its special use in educational propaganda, a series of films on slow burning material, which so far have proved satisfactory.

GARDEN CITY MOVEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Idea Should Receive Greater Industrial Encouragement.

The time has never been more opportune than the present for American manufacturers to give serious thought to the advancement of the garden city movement, according to W. J. Hoggson. The congestion in our large cities, he says, contrary to all natural laws, has about reached its limit. We can no longer excuse ourselves for past errors in town planning on the theory that this is a young country. New towns are being laid out today with the same pitiful lack of constructive imagination as heretofore, paralleled streets giving the aspect of a greatly checkerboarded, with no civic center, no playgrounds and insufficient parks.

The garden cities that are destined to bloom in America and that are to be the result of a movement fostered by American industrial institutions should be lacking in no respect and should be equal, if not superior, to any like developments anywhere in the world.

The garden city and town planning movement has reached the highest point of effectiveness in England. The model villages of Letchworth, Port Sunlight and Bourneville, which provide homes, real homes, for working people, are artistic creations of men possessed of splendid imagination and sympathetic understanding.

TREES FOR CITY PLANTING.

Elm Has Been a Failure in New England.

The love and veneration of the New England elm for the elm is so great that it is hard to acknowledge that this tree is almost a total failure in city planting, says the Boston Transcript. As a matter of fact, the liability of the elm and maples to insect attacks, the brittleness of some of the maples and the sensitiveness of both trees to dust and gas conditions unfit them for the test of a strong gale.

On the long path of the common sturdy English elm, not old nor decrepit, was left in twain by the wind. Near it stands a red oak which lost not a single twig or leaf. The young oaks planted in recent years in the Arnold arboretum, in the parkway near the Forest Hills section, in the Back Bay Fens, in Brookline and elsewhere, are a joy to the eye and a solid assurance of arboreal beauty in the future. Not only do these young oaks withstand the storms and the insect pests, but they appear quite indifferent to dust, to gases, to excavation and to all the city conditions which prove so disturbing to the elms and American maples. Oaks, planes, Norway maples indicate themselves through every test of storm and insect plague to be the best trees for city planting. It is certainly a sad thing to bid farewell to a single elm or sugar maple, for no trees are more deeply loved by our people or with better reason in long association and the record of noble sheltering service, but it is apparently a farewell which is ordained by the powers of nature.

Epidemics and Schools.

Don't as to the wisdom of closing schools during epidemics of contagious diseases is expressed by Dr. Francis George Curtis of Newton, Mass., in a bulletin on the "Health of School Children," which has been issued by the United States bureau of education. Dr. Curtis says:

"If the schools are closed when an outbreak occurs the children are turned loose from supervision. They mingle freely with one another in the streets, on playgrounds and in one another's homes. They are having an extra vacation and enjoying themselves thoroughly and are unwilling to admit that they feel ill, lest they be kept at home and prevented from having a good time. For this reason they will not say they feel ill until the disease is well advanced, and there may be active sources of infection for some time before it is discovered that they are ill.

"If the schools are kept open and the children continue in the classrooms, as usual, they are under strict observation and examined daily by the school physician, suspicious and infected cases being sent home for observation or treatment."

New Idea For Playgrounds.

Oakland, Cal., has a system of playground government that might well be adopted in many cities of the country. According to an announcement made by the Oakland chamber of commerce and Commercial Club Consolidated, the children of the Helen Vista playgrounds in Oakland are put under the management of a committee of boys. This committee is called "little citizens' committee" and consists of ten youngsters from different neighborhoods near the playgrounds. The committee draws up the rules and regulations governing the playgrounds, and if a member of the committee detects a violation of the laws he promptly hales the offender before his brother committeemen and a trial takes place. The work of the committee has been closely watched by the board of playground directors, and if it is the success it promises to be the system will be recommended for adoption at all thirty-nine playgrounds in Oakland.

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BERE A AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

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Short Street in the Cornelius Building
Call and give me a trial.

WE SELL HATS. Mrs. Laura Jones. Ad-25.

Miss Louise Frey, a former student of the College Department, who is now teaching English and German in the London High School, spent from Wednesday until Sunday in Berea visiting friends.

Charles Waters and Lewis McAllister were in Lexington last Thursday attending the football game between the University of Kentucky and the University of Tennessee.

Miss Jesse Moore spent Thanksgiving Day with her brother near Knoxville.

Miss Bessie DeBord, a former student who is now teaching her home school at Walnut Grove, was in Berea from Wednesday until Sunday visiting friends.

Benjamin Creech and Stanley Engle, former students, now in school at the University of Kentucky, Lexington, were visiting friends and relatives in Berea Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Alice Donegan, a former student of the College Department, who is now teaching at McKee, was in Berea from Wednesday until Saturday visiting friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard E. Taylor served a beautiful and bountiful Thanksgiving dinner to the following guests: Dr. and Mrs. B. H. Roberts, Rev. and Mrs. Howard Hudson and daughter, Mildred, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Johnston and three children, Carroll, Carolyn and Wilfred.

President Frost, Dr. Gladding, and Professor and Mrs. J. F. Smith attended the meeting of the Upper Cumberland Valley Teachers' Association which met at Corbin last Friday and Saturday. Professor Smith addressed the meeting on Friday afternoon. President Frost made an address in the evening and Dr. Gladding spoke on Saturday morning.

There will be a fruit supper at the Silver Creek Church Friday night, December 3.

Miss Beulah Young of near Richmond was in Berea over Sunday visiting friends and relatives.

James Berry, a former student here, now in school at the University of Cincinnati, spent Monday in Berea visiting student friends.

Mrs. W. Richardson, who has been visiting friends and relatives in Munfordville for some five weeks, returned home Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Gloystein and family, of Cincinnati visited Mr. and Mrs. Killen over Sunday.

Bertha Mory and Cleo Morgan spent from Saturday until Monday in London at Miss Mory's home.

The men of the Bruce Building Bible Class under the leadership of Ray St. Clair entertained a number of their lady friends in Phi Delta Hall last Wednesday evening.

Miss Lucy Holliday visited her sisters of the College Department from Wednesday until Sunday. She is head of the German Department and chief librarian of the Somerset high school this year.

Misses Effie Amhrose, Mary Bell Gay, and Nora Wilson were the guests of Mrs. Isaacs near Kingston Saturday and Sunday. They were the guests-of-honor at a social affair given by Mrs. Isaacs Saturday evening.

Nathaniel Aaron, a former student of the Academy Department, who is now in the Law Department of the University of Kentucky at Lexington, visited friends in Berea Friday and Saturday.

President Frost attended the celebration of Mr. Carnegie's eightieth birthday in Pittsburgh last week.

Prof. J. W. Whitehouse was in Lebanon Friday and Saturday attending the Farmers' Institute and Corn Club Show being held there. Saturday he delivered a lecture on "Beef Cattle and Dairying."

Samuel Morgan, county demonstrator of Laurel County, spent the latter part of last week in Berea visiting friends and relatives.

Miss Ruth Story of Owensboro, visited her sister, Madge, of the Academy Department from Wednesday until Monday.

Doctor Ferguson, who has been away from Berea for several weeks on business, spent the latter part of the week at home.

Judson Harrold of the College Department made a week-end visit to Cincinnati and northern Kentucky points.

Benton Fielder, formerly of the Vocational Department, is visiting gardens in Florida this week.

Mrs. Williams of Frankfort visited her son, Benjamin, of the Vocational Department Monday.

True Coyle spent Saturday and Sunday with his parents. He returned to Lexington Monday.

E. C. Joek of Chicago is installing the new oven at the College Kitchen this week.

Miss Lillian Bicknell and father, who have been in Louisville for several weeks, returned home Friday night.

Felix Muncy's little child, which has been very ill, is recovering rapidly.

Harry L. Nowlin of Sharon, Tenn., came to Berea Tuesday to enter the Vocational Department.

Houston Lamb, formerly living on a farm near Berea, moved into the Holclaw property on Jackson street the first of the week.

About thirty-three students from Virginia gathered in Alpha Zeta Hall Monday evening to learn more of each other and to create a real Virginia spirit. The affair was directed by Mr. Gilly. The hour was spent in talking of things back home.

Mrs. Calfee entertained a party of young people at her home on Jackson street last Friday evening. The affair was given in honor of Miss Bessie DeBord of Walnut Grove, Ky., who made a week-end visit with friends and relatives in Berea. Those present were: Misses Lucy Holliday, Margaret Todd, Minnie Gray, Bessie DeBord, Alice Donegan, Myrtle Starns, Alice Case, Grace Engle, Lucy Smith, Udelle Nunn, and Dorothy Young; Messrs. Moss Hilliard, Chauncey Godbey, Sheldon Davis, Harold Hackett, Fleming Griffith, Evert Godbey, Leonard Meece, James Hillman, Frank Hoagland, and Harvey Hunter.

Saturday evening the members of the Academy class of 1913 still in Berea were entertained at the home of President and Mrs. Frost. A merry hour was spent in games and in going over again the many happy times of 1913. Mrs. Frost was assisted in the duties of hostess by Miss Pearson. A number were unable to be present. Those who answered the roll were: The Misses Pearson, Marcum, Young, Bowman; and the Messrs. Dizney, Ault, Ritter, and Franklin.

A few students and college workers had the pleasant experience of a Thanksgiving in the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Harlan Mintz. Those present were: the Misses Margaret Stein, Virginia Davis, Mary Lewis, and Christine Collins, Sheldon Flick, Volney Padgett and the Batson brothers. Such evenings make richer lives.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Laswell of Brush Creek are the proud parents of a baby girl named Mabel Nancy. Mrs. Laswell was formerly Miss Stella Adams, a student of the Normal Department.

Mr. and Mrs. John Herndon of White Station are the proud parents of a fine baby boy.

Mr. and Mrs. Pat Kearns, son William and daughters, Mary and Emalen of Winchester, spent from Wednesday until Saturday with relatives and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Estill Jones and little daughter of Danville are moving to Berea. They will make their home on Chestnut street in the house formerly occupied by the Griffiths. Mrs. Jones was formerly Miss Minnie Withers.

L. Muncy and family have moved from the Lester Place on Chestnut street to the flat over Pitts' store.

Mr. Pitts has purchased the Azbill store on Chestnut street.

The Progress Club met at the home of Mrs. A. F. Scruggs. An interesting program was rendered by Mrs. Canfield and Mrs. English. This was the first musical of the year and was enjoyed by all present. Miss Addie Fish went to Cincinnati, O., Thursday to attend a big reception given by the business men of that city.

Mario Bowers entertained with a miscellaneous shower in honor of Mrs. Farris Maupin (nee) Mae Stowe. Mr. and Mrs. George Pow have moved in the Lester property.

Will Hanson spent Sunday with his mother on Chestnut street. Julia Hanson and Ruth Lauder returned from Winchester Tuesday.

Sam Clark has sold his property on Forest street to James Anderson.

The young friends of Mrs. Farris Maupin and Mrs. Cecil Dunn, both of whom were recently married, were given a linen shower at the home of Mrs. Winnie Roy at the Davis House Saturday evening. It was a very pleasant occasion and the young brides were liberally showered.

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For Men, Boys, Women, Misses and Children
Comfort and health demand that you wear warm, perfect-fitting underwear. Make your selection from our large, complete stock, and you will be assured of getting the best.

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Warm, Excellent in fit and finish; high neck, long sleeve, ankle length. Remarkable values 50c & \$1.00.
Women's heavy ribbed vest or pants, Extra value, 25c, 50c, & \$1.00.

Children's Union Suits

Children's heavy union suits; high neck, long sleeves, ankle length; the correct winter weight, age 4 to 16. Special, 50c.

Boys Union Suits, heavy quality, everlasting and warm, 50c., 75c., & \$1.00.

Men's Underwear, Shirts and Drawers

Shirts and Drawers, heavy ribbed cotton and fleeced garment, 50c.

Shirts and Drawers, medium and heavy weight of cotton or wool, 50c to \$1.50.

Union Suits, heavy quality that will last thru the winter, \$1.00.

Union Suits, heavy ribbed, in white and natural, \$1.50, & \$2.00.

Union Suits, heavy natural wool, garments that will last thru the winter. Extra values, \$2.00 & \$3.00.

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Berea, Kentucky

Main Street

Matt Isaacs, who has been in service in the United States army for several years spent Thanksgiving with his mother here.

L. A. Byrd filled his regular appointment at Valley View Baptist Church last Sunday.

Green Bales of Morgan has been visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Bales this week.

Professor Robertson gave the annual address before the Sons of the Colonial Wars of the state of Ohio at the University Club in Cincinnati on Wednesday evening. This is an association interested in the period before the Revolutionary War and the address dealt with the exploration of Christopher Gist in the Ohio Valley in 1750.

Robert Caywood of Paris, a former Berea student, was visiting friends over Thanksgiving.

President Frost spoke at the Christian and Presbyterian Churches in Winchester last Sunday.

Miss Carrie Marcum of Irvine, is spending the week with friends and relatives in Berea.

BIRTHDAY PARTY

Last Wednesday evening Miss Mildred Hudson and Mrs. M. E. Vaughn entertained a number of friends at the Hudson home on Jackson street on the occasion of Miss Hudson's birthday. The hostesses made use of the splendid musical talent of Berea in preparation of the evening's entertainment. Professor and Mrs. John F. Smith gave selections on the violin, piano and cornet. Carol Batson added to the merriment of the occasion by a whistling selection for which he is noted. Professor Hancock sang and Mrs. Vaughn gave several readings. At a late hour refreshments peculiarly appropriate for such an occasion were served. Those sharing the hospitality of the evening were: Misses Blanche Wilson, Mae Todd, Nora Wyatt, Susie Holliday, Udella Nunn, Dorothy Young, and Edith Frost; Messrs. Grote, Cake, Biggerstaff, Hoagland, Messner, Hancock, Batson, and Burnam; and Mr. and Mrs. Smith.

METHODIST NEWS

Rev. and Mrs. D. W. Brown have returned from Maysville where Mr. Brown has just closed a revival meeting at the Third Street Methodist Church with good results in conversions and new members and the general up-building of the church.

Quarterly Conference was held at the Berea Methodist Church by Dr. O. G. Ragan on Monday afternoon at the close of which Doctor Ragan left for Lexington.

S. C. Rice preached Sunday morning at the Methodist Church and Doctor Ragan Sunday evening and Carl Vogel was the leader of the League service.

Don't forget the Ladies' Aid Bazaar to be held December 15 to 16 in the office of Mr. Scruggs, corner of Main and Center street.

The Methodist Sunday school is practicing for their Christmas Eve entertainment.

Prayer meeting last week was led by Mrs. C. C. Degman of Maysville. This week the Thursday night

GORDON, THE RICHMOND TURKEY MAN, IS RECEIVING TURKEYS. TELEPHONE 93. TURKEY PENS, ESTILL AVE. HE PAYS HIGHEST CASH PRICES.

Buy That Monument from us. We have our money invested in a stock of marble and granite and we are responsible. "The Quality Shop" J. H. Harwood, Mgr. Berea Ky.

prayer and praise service will be in charge of the pastor.

The Oyster Supper given by the paid-up members of the Epworth League on Tuesday night at the public school auditorium was a great success.

GORDON, THE RICHMOND TURKEY MAN, IS RECEIVING TURKEYS. TELEPHONE 93. TURKEY PENS, ESTILL AVE. HE PAYS HIGHEST CASH PRICES.

*** GET YOUR PIANO TUNED**

Three years experience with one of the largest and oldest piano houses in Cleveland, O. I guarantee my work. Can furnish the best of references. I also clean and repair organs. Try me. L. D. Shatto, Berea, College, Box 321. 61-Ad-50.

A CORRECTION

It should have been Mrs. C. W. Johnston who was awarded the first and second prizes on the best loaf of bread at the Corn Show instead of Mary Harris.

FARM FOR SALE

At West end of Berea; about 15 acres known as the Serepta Todd place. Two houses, barn, good water. Will be sold at public sale December 10. J. E. Todd, Ashbury, Ky. Ad-23.

Our Advice Is:
When you feel out of sorts from constipation, let us say that if **Exall Orderlies** do not relieve you, see a physician, because no other home remedy will. Sold only by us, 10 cents. Porter-Moore Drug Co., Inc.

See GAINES & HIGGS

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when we hear people say flour is just flour, and that's all. Those who have tried a sack of Isaacs' Flour can tell you it means better bread and more of it, finer cake and lighter pastry. Let your merchant send you a sack so you can know these things for yourself.

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We have a complete line of High Class and Staple Groceries.

Fresh Beef, Pork, Lamb and Veal always on hand.

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We have the best of Fruits and Candies.

We endeavor to please

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Fish's

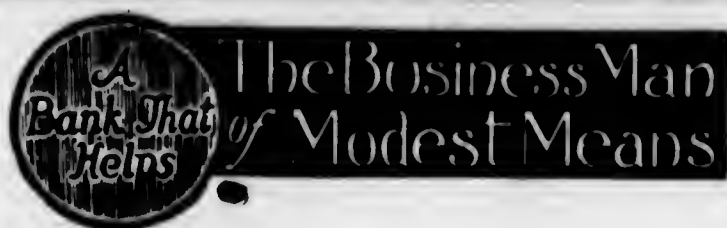
Mrs. J. M. Early

THE BOOSTER STORE

From Monday, Oct. 18, to Monday, Oct. 25, on all cash purchases or on money deposited during this same week, to be traded out afterwards, we shall give TWELVE times the regular coupons...Double coupons will be given on the settlement of accounts during the week...Buy the 25,000 Booster Trade Books this week and use them next week...This will give 32,000 coupons for each \$5.00 in purchase or deposit and 27,000 in settlement of accounts.

The exact standing of each Booster will be given again Oct. 25.

The Booster Club Campaign closes on Wednesday, Dec. 15, at noon, 12 o'clock...The exact standing of all Boosters will be announced on next Monday.



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MAIN STREET

BEREA, KENTUCKY

THANKSGIVING SERMON

The annual Thanksgiving sermon was delivered by Dr. Ellis Barnes of Richmond at 10 o'clock last Thursday. Doctor Barnes spoke of the many things for which our country should be thankful while the nations of Europe are engaged in war. He told of the great nation of the Jews of ancient time, making applications of truths deduced from it to the United States. The message was

forceful and inspiring, leading many to express their sentiments in the praise service which followed. In the praise service lead by Mr. Knight about one hundred people expressed their thanks for blessings which they had received.

Adieu and Good-by.
The word "adieu" is merely an elliptical form of commendation to God—a Dieu. Similarly we have good-by, meaning "God be with you."

**Take a
Rexall Orderlie**

Tonight
It will act as a laxative in the morning
Porter-Moore Drug Co., Inc.

ORDER OF EXERCISES

at the

Laying of Corner Stone Kentucky Hall, Berea College

Wednesday, December 8, 1915

ARRIVAL. Guests arriving by autos should inspect Knapp Hall, and then reach Boone Tavern before 1:00 p. m. Guests arriving on L. & N. train due 12:37 will be taken in carriages and autos to Knapp Hall and walk thence to Ladies Hall.

LUNCH at Ladies Hall, 1:00 p. m.
It will be pleasant if guests organize themselves in parties of eight.

INSPECTION TOUR, 2 p. m., Kitchen, Dodge Barn, Hospital, Academy Campus, Women's Industrial, Foundation School.

CORNER-STONE LAYING, 2:30 p. m.
The Trowel, Mrs. Jn. C. C. Mayo.
Prayer, Rev. Chas. L. Reynolds, D. D.

INSPECTION CONTINUED, 2:45 p. m., Vocational Schools, Fireside Industries, Lincoln Hall, Library.

ASSEMBLY IN CHAPEL, 3:30 p. m.
Corner-stone Oration,
Hon. R. C. Ballard Thruston.

Mountain Music.
Addresses by Students.
Adjournment, 4:30 p. m.

North bound train due 4:50 p. m.

SMART PEOPLE BUY DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS

FROM

OWEN McKEE

THERE IS A REASON

RICHMOND

KENTUCKY

THANKSGIVING SPORTS

Last Thursday was not only a day of rest and worship and feasting, but it was the greatest play-day Berea has ever seen. The ideal weather favored outdoor sports, and almost the entire student body was out on the playgrounds playing games that everybody can play. It was demonstrated beyond a doubt that the old-time country sports are still popular, and that the young men and women who came from country homes are still eager to play the games they played when they were children.

Soon after lunch the students of the College, Normal, Vocational, and Foundation departments gathered on the Main Athletic Field to witness a cross country run which was won by Dewey Sharp, who showed splendid training and judgment in his work. Immediately after this the students flocked to the field by hundreds to participate in the old circle games so popular among the children of the mountains. "Marching 'Round the Levy," "Farmers in the Dell," "Oats, Peas, Beans," "The Jolly Miller Boy," "Skip-to-my-Lou," "Carrying the Message," "Relay Races," "Pig in the Parlor," other games were played with the same childlike spirit of fun and good humor that characterizes these games out among the people of the countryside.

At one time on the field there were four great features going on which over 200 students and teachers were actually playing. One was an outdoor basket ball game, the other three were circle games where the students became like little children again and played in the spirit of a little child.

For more than an hour these games continued, the directors changing from one to another frequently enough to keep anyone of them from growing stale. Then came a game of soccer football in which nearly forty young men took part. After that there were races of various kind between both boys and girls, and then came the climax of the day when nearly 300 young men and women joined hands in one great circle and for half an hour played one of the most popular of all the old country games, "Marching 'Round the Levy." Then there was an old negro folk song by hundreds of voices, a few yells, and the sports of the day were over.

The Academy carried out its own excellent and unique program on Lincoln Field. Details of this are given in another column.

The sports of the day were a part of the program outlined by a committee, a year ago which sought to provide recreation that would appeal to all the students of the institution. This committee, composed of Deans Marsh, Clark, Matheny, Edwards, Professors Cromer and Peck, with the writer as chairman, outlined a recreation policy that would contain enough athletic features to appeal to every student. They thought then, and still think, that it is infinitely better for a thousand young people to be out on the athletic fields actually at play than it is for 975 to be sitting down watching the other twenty-five get all the exercise and have all the fun. They are not in sympathy with the customary plan where a dozen or so monopolize the field and keep the great mass of students sitting idly by as mere spectators. They believe that the ideal kind of recreation for Berea students is the kind that anyone can enter into without having to spend long weeks and months in arduous training. And the unprecedented number of young men and women who were on the fields Thursday actually at play proved conclusively that the recreation policy outlined by this committee is the popular kind of recreation for Berea students.

The day's sports were made possible by the untiring efforts of a few members of the faculties of various departments, who have met the students frequently during the fall for outdoor games. These outdoor meets where young men and women come and play together under direction of leaders, have become very popular and will no doubt go a long way toward furnishing recreation of a wholesome but not strenuous kind for all the students in the institution. It is carrying out the policy of furnishing country sports for country people which many of us are hoping to see introduced in all schools for people of the open country.

JOHN F. SMITH.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS

Two distinguished members of the faculty of Brown University are visiting President Frost this week, President Faunce and Doctor Bronson, Professor of English Literature.

Doctor Bronson and wife arrived Wednesday, spent Thursday in the mountains, and will attend chapel on Friday.

President Faunce will arrive Friday, address the convocation Friday night, and the United Chapel on Saturday.

Brown University is the oldest Baptist Institution of learning in America. Professor Penniman of the College Faculty and Doctor Felton of Jackson street are graduates of Brown.

SUNDAY NIGHT SERVICE

In Upper Chapel Sunday night Doctor Roberts delivered an address on "Christian Patriotism." He spoke of our duty to ourselves during the present war. The different peace theories now prevalent were taken up and discussed fully. The action of President Wilson in the present crisis was presented. From the many different opinions of our great men and from the vast amount of material at hand, the speaker endeavored to deduce the logical plan of action for our government to follow. Mrs. Ferguson sang the beautiful song, "There Were Ninety and Nine."

In Chapel Sunday night Doctor Raine read the story of Joseph and his brethren. The presentation of one of the Bible's most famous stories was clear, forceful and dramatic. Each member of the audience felt as though carried back to the time of the story and given a glimpse into the ways of life of that time.

THANKSGIVING PROGRAM, FOUNDATION SCHOOL DINING ROOM

Song, Count Your Many Blessings—Department.

Prayer—Mr. Parker.

Recitation, "The Day Before Thanksgiving," Rella Cress.

Songs—Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Grades.

Recitation—Grace Ray.

A Talk—Stewart Leask.

Song, "Harvest Time," Foundation Glee Club.

Recitation, "Thanksgiving Day," Elizabeth Daniels.

"The Story of Thanksgiving"—May Johnson.

Recitations, "Thanksgiving," Lockie Wiseman and Helen Baker.

Recitation, "A Thanksgiving Prayer," Sam Foster.

Oration, "The Beginning of Thanksgiving"—Myrtle Doolin.

Recitations, "The First Thanksgiving Day," Nannie Gabbard, Beasie Moore.

Recitation, "Aint it Pleasant"—Robert Lee.

Male Quartette—Robert Collins, Hugh Coleman, John Evans, Leonard Davis.

Recitation, "Give Thanks," Iona Fletcher.

Quartette—Mary Sharpe, Nellie Augustus, Edwin Moore, William Copley.

Recitation, "One Reason To Be Thankful," Ivan Hancock.

Recitation, "A Child's Thanksgiving," Belle Franklin.

Oration, "Thanksgiving," McDonald Franklin.

A Berea Song—Foundation Glee Club.

English Harvest Song—Department.

ABOUT SOUTH AMERICA

It is said that no country has as few missionaries, considering its size and population, as South America. In any of the ten countries a missionary could have a city and dozens of small towns for his parish. In some of the countries he could have one or two whole provinces without touching any other evangelic worker.

Nine of the republics have granted religious toleration and the tenth, Peru, is expected to pass the final stage before long.

South America is nearly five thousand miles long and three thousand miles wide in the widest part. In nine of the ten republics Spanish is the chief language. In the tenth, Brazil, Portuguese is spoken.

South America has three hundred tribes of Indians, some of whom have come under the Catholic Church, but many of whom have never been reached by either Catholics or Protestants.—So. Miss. News.

A Word to the Wise Is Sufficient

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RICHMOND

KENTUCKY

Academy Column

Wm. Crouch
Jeter Riddle Howard Whitaker
Mary Shaw

ACADEMY THANKSGIVING CELEBRATION

Thanksgiving day the Academy Department held its sports on the Lincoln Athletic Field. Assembling at the Parish House at one-thirty, the procession was formed, and headed by the Academy Band, marched to the scene of action.

The department was divided into two factions. Professor Shutt being the captain of the "Greens" and Professor Ritter, captain of the "Reds," the two occupying opposite sides of the field.

At one-thirty the sports began. The first and one of the most interesting was a five inning base ball game between the girls' teams. Other events were two football games, the first being between the junior teams, the second the senior teams; races and a tug of war.

A large crowd was present, practically all of the department, many visitors from the town and the other departments. Everything was carried out successfully, and all enjoyed the occasion. It was amply demonstrated that a department can have a good time apart from the others, and carry on their games in the spirit of true sportsmanship, which stands for clean sports and rivalry without enmity.

At six-thirty following the Thanksgiving dinner the department assembled in the Parish House to enjoy the program of the evening. Professor Shutt, the toastmaster, did justice to the occasion as did all the speakers. The program was as follows: "One out of a thousand," Clyde Evans; "When Red Meets Green," Jeter Riddle; "To the Girls," Earl Stephens; "To the Boys," Mary Shaw; "After the Ball," James Wynn; and speeches from Dean Matheny and Professor Peck.

Upon conclusion of the program, all joined enthusiastically in singing a number of spirited Academy songs, after which all returned to the dormitories, happier because of the merriment of the day, and feeling grateful on this Thanksgiving day for the joy and genuine pleasure which such occasions afford.

TABLE EXCHANGE SYSTEM

Probably one of the most progressive ideas that has ever been introduced into the boarding hall for the improvement of students is the table exchange system. Although it has met with some opposition among a few students, on the whole it has met with hearty approval among the more thoughtful.

We are here, it is true, primarily for what we can get from our text books or in the class rooms; nevertheless, that should not be the only benefit for which we should strive. If we stuff our heads with all the theory, law and knowledge of some one else which is contained in books, and lose the other opportunities that are before us each day, our lives, both while in school and when we get out, will be miserable failures. We need to know human nature better; the characteristics and peculiarities of our fellow men; exchange ideas and broaden ourselves intellectually. We have no better opportunity to improve ourselves along these lines than in the dining room.

By the table exchange system every person has a chance to get acquainted with every other individual in his department and to know him personally. By this system we are thus constantly making new acquaintances, forming new friendships and getting new ideas. The girls are arranged in groups of four,

the boys in groups of six, both of which make a table. When the boys go to a new table they wish to make a better impression on the girls than the group preceding them. Consequently they observe table manners, talk on subjects more uplifting and make everything as pleasant as possible. The girls have the same tendency, and as a result order is better, conversation more intelligent, and every individual is bettered.

THANKSGIVING DINNERS

True to the ancient custom of the students of Berea, the eventful day of Thanksgiving was brought to a close by banquets in all of the dining halls. Each department had its hall tastefully decorated and a splendid program prepared.

The College Department under the leadership of Mr. Templeton gave a dinner worthy to be compared with those of former years. The following was the program:

Toastmaster—R. R. Templeton.
To the Dinner—Margaret Todd.
To the Girls—Walter Heckman.
To the Boys—Grace Engle.
To the Faculty—Arleigh Griffin.
To the Waiters—Evelyn Richardson.

To the College Department—Dean Rumold.

Special music was furnished by the string quartet.

The flow of wit and mirth in the Normal Department was somewhat according to the following program:

Toastmaster—John Miller.

Toast to the Faculty—Melvin Duncan.

Toast to the Waiters—Nancy Logan.

Thanksgiving Story—Calla May.

Toast to the Girls—Gentry Congleton.

Toast to the Boys—Pearlie Seale.

Toast to Dinner—Zella Fultz.

Song—America.

Those of the Vocational Department lending to the entertainment of the occasion were:

Toastmaster—Hobart C. Burnette.

"The Absent One"—Charles Elliott.

Music—Vocal Quartet.

"Dignity for the Dignitaries"—Stella Case.

"The Provider of the Provisions"—Oliver Johnson.

Vocal Duet—Misses Fagenbush and McIntosh.

"Sweets for the Sweet"—Kimbar Bowles.

"Loves for the Lovers"—Fairy Settle.

"Labor for the Laborers"—Herbert Copeland.

The program was concluded by Dean Clark in a rousing speech.

With the splendid program given, there is no reason to doubt that every student in the college dining halls enjoyed a jolly Thanksgiving dinner.

CLASS DINNER

Saturday evening some thirteen members of the class of 1915 gathered at Boone Tavern to partake of a class dinner in memory of the days that are gone. Only about one-half of the class were present, the others have gone out into the world to fight its battles. Two hours of merry reminiscencing passed all too quickly. Those present were: the Misses Besie DeBord, Lucy Smith, Lucy Holliday, Lillian Bicknell, Margaret Diney; Messrs. James Hillman, Harold Hackett, John Asher, Leonard Meece, Jesse Baird, and Secretary Vaughn. Mrs. Baird and Mrs. Vaughn honorary members, were also present.

GORDON, THE RICHMOND TURKEY MAN, IS RECEIVING TURKEYS. TELEPHONE 93. TURKEY PENS, ESTILL AVE. HE PAYS HIGHEST CASH PRICES.

LAHOMA

By JOHN
BRECKENRIDGE
ELLIS

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CHAPTER X.

A Sure Enough Man.

WILFRED cast a longing glance toward the cabin, and again he thought Lahoma's parlor door quivered. He even stopped in the path, but Willock went on, unconscious, and he was obliged to follow.

"It's a strange thing," remarked Brick. "Come in, pard. This used to be Lahoma's boudoir before we built that cabin for her," said Willock. "See the carpet? Don't tell me you're a walking on it and not noticing? See that little stove? I bring it clear across the mountain from a deserted wagon when I was young. Set on this bench. I recollect as well as if it 'us yesterday, Lahoma a-setting there with her legs untouching of the floor, learning 'A' and 'B' and asking thousands of questions end getting herself civilized. I couldn't do a finished job, but Bill took her by the hand later, then Mrs. Featherby, who moved over in the west mountain, added stories from New England and travels in Europe. When the settlers come she gleaned all they knowed, always n-rising and n-looking out for new country. That's a wonderful girl!" he ended with conviction.

When Bill came Wilfred told of his experiences on his quarter section. How he had broken the prairie land, put in his crops, watched them wither away in the terrible dry months, roughed it through the winters, Irish again, fought through another drought, staked all on the next spring's plauting, raised a half crop, paid off his chattel mortgage, tried again—succeeded.

"I've stayed right with it," he said gravely. "Of course, they required me to stay on the land only during certain months every year. But I stayed with it all the time, and I studied it, and when I failed, as I did year after year, I failed each time in a different way because I learned my lesson. And when I'd walled off the cause of each failure one by one, seemed like there opened before me a broad, clear way that led right into the goal I'd been seeking from the first day. Then I closed out all my debts and looked and saw that everything was trim and ready for winter—and got my horse and started for Greer country."

"And glad we are!" cried Bill Atkins. "I hope you can stay a long time."

"That depends—Lahoma is well, I suppose?"

"The picture of health—when she left," Brick declared admiringly, "and the prettiest little gal this side of the angels. And when you get down sick as I done once from causes incidental to being made of flesh and blood, and she come and laid her hand on my burning forehead, her touch always made me think of an angel's wing."

"Lahoma's not here?" Wilfred asked anxiously.

"Not now, nor for some time," answered Brick.

"I reckon, Wilfred, you just traveled here to take a look at the country where you used to herd cattle?" questioned Brick.

"That wasn't my reason. Principally I wanted to see Lahoma and incidentally my brother."

"Your brother? He ain't in these parts, is he?"

"No," ruefully, "but I expected him to be. When I left home to turn cow-puncher I didn't tell anybody where I'd gone, but just before I left for Oklahoma to turn farmer I wrote to my brother. And about a month ago, seeing things clearing up before me, I asked him to meet me here at Tent City. He's interested in new towns; he's employed by a rich man to plant hardware stores, and I thought he might find an opening here. He came on and was here several weeks with a party of sightseers from Chicago, but he left with them about a week ago."

Willock sat suddenly erect. "Couldn't have been that Selliner crowd, I reckon, from Chicago?"

"Yes, Mrs. Selliner and her daughter and some of their friends."

Willock whistled loudly. "And that up and down looking chap in the gold nose glasses was your brother?"

"Never thought of that," Bill exclaimed; "although he had your name, he looked so different. But now that you've laid aside your cowboy rigging I guess you could sit in his class down at the bottom of it."

Willock was uneasy. "I was told," he observed, "and I took the trouble to get ditty on the subject, that them Selliners—the mother and daughter and the herd they drift with—is of the highest pedigree Chicago can produce. It sort of jolted me to find out that anybody we know is kin to the bunch."

Wilfred laughed without bitterness. "Don't let my kinship to Brother Edgerton disturb your ideal. We're so different that we parted without saying goodby. Miss Selliner is the girl whose letters I was carrying about with me when I first saw you. She refused me because I was as poor as herself. So you see the whole bunch is out of my class."

Wilfred moved uneasily. "Has Lahoma made their acquaintance, then?"

"It looks like it, don't it?"

"What looks like it?" Wilfred asked with sudden sharpness.

"Why, her going off with 'em to spend the winter in high life."

"But I thought—but I came here to see Lahoma!" cried Wilfred, unable to conceal his disappointment. "I have a good farm now not very far from Oklahoma City, and—well, being alone there year after year, a fellow gets to imagining a great many things"—He stopped abruptly.

"That's so," Willock agreed sympathetically. "I ain't a-saying that if Lahoma 'd been like me and Bill she mightn't 'd liked farming with you first class. But she was born as an associate of high men and women, not cows and chickens. It's the big world for her, and that's where she's gone."

There was silence, broken presently by Bill. "I'm glad you've come, sure!" Presently the door opened, and the Indian chief Red Feather glided into the apartment with a grunt of salutation. He spread his blanket in a corner and sat down, turning a stolid face to the fire.

"Don't pay no attention to him," remarked Willock, as if speaking of some wild animal. "He comes once a year to see us, and he ain't troublesome if you feeds and sleeps him and don't try to lay your hand on him."

Bill Atkins rose. "But I always light up when he comes," he remarked, reaching stiffly for a lantern. "Are you hungry, Wilfred?" he asked.

Wilfred declared that he was not in the least hungry.

"I'm afraid you're disappointed, son," observed Willock, filling his pipe anew. Wilfred turned to him with a frank smile. "Brick—it's just awful! It's what comes from depending on something you've no right to consider a sure thing. I never thought of this cave without Lahoma in it. How did she get acquainted with Annabel—and with my brother?"

"It come about, son. I see at once that the bunch of 'em was from the big world. I come home and told Bill, 'Them's the people to tow Lahoma out into life,' says I. So they invited her to spend the winter with them, the Selliners did, and show her city doings."

"Yes, but how did it come about?"

"Nothing more natural. I goes over to their tent and I tell them of the curiosities and good points of these mountains and gets 'em to come on a sort of picnic to explore. So here they comes, and they gets scattered, what with Bill and Lahoma and me taking different ways. They liked Lahoma first time they see her, as a matter of course. And so that Miss Selliner she gets separated from all the rest, and I shows her a dandy hiding place where nobody couldn't find her, and I shows her what a good joke it would be to pretend to be lost. So I leaves her there to go to tell her crowd she dines 'em to find her. Are you listening?"

"Of course."

"Well, while she was setting there waiting to be searched for of a sudden a great big Injun in a blanket and feathers and red paint jumps down beside her and grabs her and picks her up, and about as quick as she knew anything she was gagged and bound and being bore along through the air. I reckon it was a terrible moment for her. Now, there is a crevice in the top of the mountain that nobody don't never explore because it's just a crack in the rock that ain't to be climbed out of without a ladder. So the Injun carries her there and lets her down with a rope that it seems he must of had handy somewhere, and he puts out, and there she is in a hollow in the mountain, not able to move or cry out no more then if she'd been captured by a regular highwayman."

Wilfred stared at Willock in complete bewilderment. Willock chuckled. "There was a terrible time," remarked Bill.

"Dark was a-coming on before the party got plumb scared," Willock continued, "but they brushed and combed that mountain looking for the poor lost lady, and as I tells 'em she's a-hiding a-purpose they think it a pore sort of joke till midnight catches 'em mighty serious. It must of been awful for pore Miss Selliner, all bound and gagged in that horrible way, but it takes heroic treatment to get some cures, and so Lahoma went with 'em to spend the winter."

"But the Indian?"

"Needn't think about him no more, son; we got no more use for that Injun. Well, on the next day Lahoma is looking everywhere, being urged on by me, and, to aude behold, when she comes to that crevice—looked like she couldn't be induced to go there of her own will, but it was being about finally—what does she see but a toughhawk lying right at the edge what must have been dropped there recent or the crowd would have saw it the day before. It come to her that Miss Selliner is a prisoner down below. She looks, but it's too dark to see nothing. Not telling nobody for fear of starting up false hopes, she gets a light and lowers it—and there in that miserable young woman, bound and gagged and her pretty dress all tore. Lahoma jumps to her feet to raise the cry, when she discovers a ladder under a bowlder which the Injun must have put there meaning to descend to his victim when the coast was clear. Down she skids and frees Miss Selliner, who's half dead, pore young lady! Lahoma comes up the ladder and meets me, and I carries her out just like a feather. Well, can't you imagine the rest? I reckon if Miss Selliner lives a thousand years she'll never forget the awfulness of that big Injun and the angel sweetness of the little gal that saved her. Why, if Lahoma had asked for the rings off her fingers she could have had 'em."

Wilfred rose and went to stare at the darkness from the small square window. Not a word was spoken for

some time. At last the silence was broken by the Indian—"Ugh!" grunted Red Feather.

"Just so!" remarked Wilfred, with exceeding dryness.

"What are you thinking, Wilfred?" demanded Brick Willock.

"I'd have thought Lahoma would recognize the ladder."

"So she done, but couldn't the Injun have stole my ladder and carried it to that bowlder? Just as soon as Miss Selliner was well enough to travel, nothing couldn't hold her in these parts, and that's why your brother had to leave before seeing you—he's setting to Miss Selliner, and if Lahoma don't get him away from her I reckon he's a goner!"

Bill Atkins spoke vaguely. "It wasn't none of my doings."

Wilfred looked steadily at Willock. "What about your whiskers?"

"Oh, as to them, it was like old times. You takes a cloth and cuts it out—painted red. Pahaw! What're we talking of? Bill, let's show him her letter. What do you say?"

"I reckon it wouldn't hurt," Bill conceded. "Who'll read it?"

"Let Wilfred do the deed," Willock suggested.

Wilfred drew the only stool in the room up beside the lantern, and Bill and Brick disposed themselves on the bench. Red Feather, his head eyes fastened on the young man's face, sat gracefully erect, apparently alert to all that was going on.

(To be Continued.)

AMERICA EASY PREY FOR INVADING FORCES

(Continued from Page Two)

tation. Not a poorly trained or a deficiently equipped soldier should be permitted among them. They should, in every way, be models for the other classes of soldiers. As the regulars are, the reserves are likely to be. The American people should be ashamed if they permit any social distinction that degrades our soldiers. Their uniforms should be badges of honor, not liveries of shame. Entrance to our army should be hailed as a high privilege and not as the sullen performance of an unwilling duty.

The specifications for our national reserves should demand young men of strong bodies, of common sense, and of at least a common school education, as well as the possession of soldierly traits of character. Their training should be rigid, thorough and complete, and their salaries and subsistence such as to invite the enlistment of the very best material. When they return to private life, their drills, practice, sanitation, and marksmanship should be followed up with the very greatest care, and their training, instead of being allowed to decrease, should be constantly improved, and there should also be provided for them regularly such a course of intellectual study as is calculated to discipline and cultivate their minds in matters of true military and patriotic concern.

Too great stress cannot be laid upon the enrollment, training, and equipment for military service of the young men of our schools, colleges, universities, and other civil bodies, for here we have not only the physical qualifications of the soldier, but high class mental training as well, and this is always coupled with true patriotism and high devotion to duty. I believe this to be one of the most promising sources from which we may obtain good soldiers for the defense of our country in the future. In England today Oxford and Cambridge universities are practically deserted, their students being on the continent battling heroically for their country. At our own doors, at Bingham school, under that fine master, Colonel Robert Bingham, and that keen army instructor, Captain O. F. Snyder, we have a striking illustration of what military training in our schools can do for young men. Here we have a fine body of young fellows, with erect form, sound bodies, martial bearing, and trained discipline, and every one of them who has entered the military service of his country has performed his duty with marked ability and honorable distinction. In addition to preparation for the defense of their country, such training of our young men is to them an invaluable physical and social asset. This is especially true in an age when we have certain tendencies to effeminacy and weakness, at a time when the average young man eats too much, wears too much, sees too much, and sleeps too little. There should be some provision, either by the nation or by the state, or by both, by which our high school boys should have at least training in the rudiments of military tactics, as they do in Switzerland and Australia today, and no boy should be permitted to attain the age of twenty-one without owning, and knowing how to shoot, a good rifle, and in his education sound discipline, manly courage, strict punctuality, high devotion to duty and patriotic love of country should be deeply instilled.

National Guard.

Our national guard, or the organized militia of the several states, although it has never received from

either the nation or the states the support to which it is justly entitled, has, nevertheless, a splendid history, has often covered itself with glory and is capable of vast and useful military service. Instead of consisting of only 127,410, including officers and men, as it does today, it should be raised to 300,000 men, its standards should be improved, its men should be better paid, its training should be made more thorough and its constitutional functions should be more clearly and definitely defined. Considering the small cost of its upkeep, in connection with its splendid achievements, it is entitled to the very highest praise.

Although it is not my purpose to speak of our navy at this time, I, nevertheless, take the liberty of observing that it should be raised to a fighting force of at least fifty high-class battleships, with all the necessary subordinate and auxiliary craft, that all of its parts and equipments should be thoroughly coordinated and brought up to date; that every ship should be fully officered and manned; and that it should, withal, be brought to a rank among the navies of the world second only to that of Great Britain. This, of course cannot be done at once, but it should be the goal for which we strive.

But you say all this will cost something. Certainly it will. And it should. It will be worth something. But when we are about to spend money for necessary national defense, we should no more stand back on expense than when we go to buy food and clothes for our children, or to employ a doctor, to treat our family, or to procure any other actual necessary of life which we must have whether it comes high or comes low. It is a case where expense is not a consideration. Adequate preparation for defense would be cheap at any price. I have no love for the man who is unwilling to fight for his country, or to contribute to its necessary defense, and I can scarcely trust myself to describe him. He neither loves his country nor possesses the finer traits of the soul. But as a matter of fact, the cost of the additional defenses which I advocate would entail no very large expenditure. A very considerable part of the overhead expense of this increase is already met, since no additional physical or housing plants, or administrative forces, would be necessary, leaving only the items of food, clothing and pay to be provided for. A large saving could be effected by cutting out a number of our needless army posts, some of which owe their existence not to the demands of the service but to the pork barrel proclivities of politicians more ambitious than patriotic.

And now, anticipating the cry of "militarism," let me say that the little nucleus of a standing army of 150,000 men, which I propose, is only one-sixth of the standing peace army of Germany, although she is only one-seventeenth of our size and has but three-fifths of our population; is only one-fifth of that of France, with only one-seventeenth of our size and but one-third of our population; is but one-fourth that of Austria-Hungary, with but one-fifth of our size and one-half of our population; is only one-tenth of that of Russia with twice our area and one and a half times our population; is but one-half that of Great Britain (exclusive of her colonies), with but one-half of our population. There can never be any "militarism" in this country. Whoever raises the cry either does not know what he says or does not care. In either case, he is to be pitied. Our military and our civil affairs are as completely separated as are our church and state. We are not in the least danger of military domination. Our only danger is that we shall never be able to arouse the necessary military spirit to insure our safety and protection.

My earnest hope is that every American citizen, unbiased by party interest, and unswayed by personal prejudice, may become, seriously interested in the preparation of his country for its honorable defense, lest these shores of ours be some day trodden by foreign foes and this glorious heritage of ours become the possession of alien enemies. Let us not forget that a few months ago there was a nation called Luxembourg, but it was not prepared to defend itself and it has now passed off the map of the world forever; that Belgium, noble little Belgium, though she is fighting for her life as men have scarcely fought since the world began, is not quite equal to her self-defense, and that she is now probably in the last throes of a slowly expiring nation; that China is, and has ever been, powerless to defend herself, and that step by step, the armies of her enemies occupy her lands and move nearer toward her sacred cities. Surely we shall not permit it to be so where man has made his best and most intelligent attempt at self-government.

LAYING A FOUNDATION



Little Bobby (the guest) — Mrs. Skimper, when I heard we were going to have dinner at your house I started right in trainin' for it.

Mrs. Skimper (the hostess) — By leaving up your appetite, Bobby?

Little Bobby — No'm. By eatin' a square meal first.

HER NEW COOK



"I have a cook now that took a college course in domestic science last summer."

"You seem enthusiastic, Mahel."

"Yes; I find we belong to the same secret society."

WHAT HE MEANT



Mr. Teellit — A woman can dress well on a sum that would keep a man looking shabby.

Mr. Dollit — That's right. The sum my wife dresses on keeps me shabby all year 'round.

MAUDIE SURE IS



Arthur — Are they classy people.

Evelyn — My, yes. Maud goes out with a young man who wears an aviation costume.

OVERLOOKED



"Wot you readin', Willy?"

"The society news; an' dere ain't a word about my engagement yet!"

HIDDEN HOUSE

By CLARISSA MACKIE.

"Remember, Jack, the man has been in prison for twenty years—once he was a great politician, a rich man, respected by all—but he was found out in a big steel. He's done time and now he is out. What is he going to do with the rest of his life? Bring me the story—and you'll get yours, see?"

The chief smiled and Jack hustled away to catch the first train for a remote Long Island village, where it was said Ithoberta was in hiding.

At Sandyways Jack guardedly questioned the host of the solitary hotel. He reasoned that Lawson Roberts would seek sanctuary under an assumed name.

"Many strangers in town?" repeated the hotel man, thoughtfully nibbling a toothpick. "Can't say as there are—all the boarders have gone. I reckon you're an agent of some kind—maybe selling books?"

Jack smiled evasively. "I'll bet there's one old party you couldn't sell a book to—not if you was to take off 90 per cent of the price," went on the man.

"Who is he?"

"Name's Robinson—taken the old hidden house—used to be Judge Hidden's place. Celia Hidden married Lawson Roberts, the politician; he's in prison now for crooked dealing. His wife died ten years ago and the place belongs to the daughter. It's never been rented until recently, when Mrs. Hester Bird rented it. No one ever heard of her before; and now her brother, old man Robinson, and his daughter have arrived. And they're all as close-mouthed and up-pish as can be; as if Sandyways folks weren't good enough for them. And stingy—wheew!"

"Well, you're not very encouraging," responded Jack with a bored air as he moved away. But when he was out of sight his pace quickened. The first urchin he met directed him to hidden house on the outskirts of the village.

He approached the side entrance to the gloomy old house, passing a small, rustic summerhouse smothered in woodbine.

"Halt!" said a determined voice.

Jack halted to confront a wicked looking shotgun leveled by a sweet-faced, wide-eyed girl boyishly attired in a short khaki skirt and blouse, with high-laced tan boots on her pretty feet.

His hat came off and his look of inquiry was mingled with sincere admiration.

"Perhaps you didn't observe the 'No Trespassing' signs," she remarked coolly.

"I didn't," he honestly confessed.

"They are plainly to be seen," she said significantly. "You can read them as you pass out."

"Thank you—but I want to see some one."

"Who are you looking for?" she asked sharply.

"Mr.—Roberts," he hazarded.

Her face paled and a desperate look came into the sweet eyes that should never have been troubled by sorrow.

"You mean Mr. Robinson?" she asked.

"I mean Lawson Roberts," he said, feeling like a brute.

The girl dropped suddenly as if her strength had failed her.

"I might have known it! You want to interview him, I suppose? He has paid the price of his sin—let him alone!" she cried passionately.

"My—my paper—" he stammered, ashamed at her emotion.

"Your paper!" she mimicked. "What is it to your paper what my father does now that justice has been satisfied? No one would listen to him when he protested his innocence in those old days." How scornfully she looked at him!

"Hardly that," he said brusquely. He looked sharply down the path. The bent form of a man was hobbling painfully down the walk.

"He is like a child," she said tremulously. "He has been shut away from the world so long, and now everything is strange to him. I will not have him hounded by curiosity seekers! I will kill the first man who tries to interview him!" She ended in a fierce outburst that was strangely unlike her gentle personality.

"I will go, Miss Roberts," he said slowly. "Some day I'm coming back again, not as a reporter to interview your father, but as a friend to help prove his innocence!"

"Ah, thank you—but stay now and hear his story of the guilty man," she cried eagerly.

He shook his head. "I must throw up my present job before I can tackle another one," he smiled and went away.

Afterward, when a great criminal lawyer took up the Roberts case and proved the innocence of the old man, all credit was given to Jack Shirley for his strenuous efforts in the case, and when Jack married Celia Roberts people said he had his great reward.

The editor of the Chronicle muttered maledictions on womankind in general and pretty girls in particular.

"I wondered what queered that Roberts assignment," he frowned. "It was the girl in the case!"

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The Idea.

"What's a philanthropist, pa?"

"He's a variety of things, my son, but oftentimes he's a man who robs Peter of his savings to pay Paul's rent."

Game In Verse

THE DREAM OF COLUMBUS.

BEYOND the wisest wit of man,
Beyond his power to peer or
God shapes his own enduring
plan.

How vast a sea to us may seem
The reach of some stupendous
scheme.
God's issue far outruns the dream.

God stirs the dreamer in his soul,
He fills his bosom with the fire
Of lofty hope and large desire.

But greater than the dreamer's
thought,
And farther than the goal he
sought,
God's mighty purposes are wrought.

What grander vision ever woke
Man's spirit with its master stroke
Than that which on Columbus
broke—

When, first God planted in his
breast
The seed of that divine unrest
Which sought the east, but found
the west!

When, moved by signs old and
new,
Still lingering like echoes faint,
Of Viking bold and sailor saint,

He mused upon their olden tale
And dreamed some day to spread
his sail
Before the westward moving gale,

Until, where eastern planets shone,
His ship should happily come upon
The golden realm of Prester John;

Until—oh, glorious day to be,
Adventuring forth in manhood free
He solved the mystery of the sea!

The dream close wedded to his will
Long years of failure could not
kill—
More steadfast did they make him
still.

He heard the cackling mirth of
fools
(Of nobles, the ignominious tools),
He bore the scathing scorn of
schools.

Yet could not from his quest be
turned—
The fire within that blazed and
burned
All doubt defied, all danger spurned.

Until at last with ships and men
They saw him sail beyond their ken,
Nor deemed he'd ever return again.

"He goes," they said, "on errand
blind!"
We know that he went forth to find
A land of promise for mankind!

Ambition's many colored flame
Before him shone—wealth, wealth
and fame
A princely place, a noble name—

The stalwart sailor's manly pride,
The scholar's reputation wide—
All these he saw, and more beside

Yea, more—for, ever as he dreamed,
Religion's light about him streamed,
His sacred symbol o'er him gleamed.

New provinces, new power for
Spain
He felt would find, but still more
fain
New realms where Christ the Lord
should reign!

"Twas thus Columbus dreamed,
'Twas thus
His spirit strong, adventurous,
When sailors murmured, inquisitive,
Or when, as day on day went by,
His own resolve was like to die—

Overcame the danger from without,
Overcame the deadly inner doubt,
But all his spirit's force to rout.

For in the sky that o'er him bent,
God's vision still before him went,
The holy hope, the high intent.

And thus sustained his course he
kept
Until his eye, that rarely slept,
But still the wide horizon swept

Beheld, as he the darkness scanned,
A light—a light—a blazing brand!
And there, thank God, at last was
land!

Beyond the widest reach of man,
Beyond his farthest power to scan,
God frames a farther future plan.

God chooses with unerring art
The player of a noble part,
He makes him great in brain and
heart.

He fits the actor for the role,
But never e'en the chosen soul
May see God's drama as a whole.

Columbus died or ere he learned
His work a richer wage had earned
Than that for which he toiled and
yearned.

For grand as was the dream he
knew,
God's vision held a vaster view—
To make the whole world's dream
come true!

—Dennis A. McCarthy.

WORTH.
GREAT gifts should be worn like a
crown befitting
And not like gems on a beggar's hands.
And the toll must be constant and unre-
mitting
That lifts up the king to the crown's de-
mands.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

PERPETUAL YOUTH.
THE pictures of maidens are pleas-
ing.
A lot of fair sea nymphs you've
seen;
They always look like me and tea-
ing
And not over sweet seventeen.

The fountain of true youth, by thunder!
Must spring from the sea waters cold.
We gaze at those pictures and wonder
If maidens never grow old.

—Louisville Courier-Journal.

PROBLEM OF JELLY MAKING

Something Which Interests Every
Housewife and Yet Seems Not to
Be Perfectly Understood.

Although there are many house-
wives who can make the finest kind of
jellies it is probably true that the
majority cannot tell just why jelly
"jells."

Jelly-making as practiced in the
home is an art founded upon scientific
principles and consists in so control-
ling conditions with sugar and boiling
that the whole mixture sets.

Jelly "jells" because of the presence
of a substance called pectin, which
may not be present in the fruit juice
but becomes present after boiling.

These pectin bodies can utilize just
so much sugar and if it is increased
beyond a certain limit continued boil-
ing will produce only a gummy mass.

The correct amount of juice to sugar
varies from 1:1 to 1:1.5 by volume.
Currants and partially ripened grapes
should have 1:1 and raspberries, ap-
ples and cranberries should have 1:1.5.

Those juices which require the most
sugar need to be boiled only from
eight to ten minutes, the others from
twenty to thirty minutes.

The much reported statement that
jelly cannot be made from "beet-
sugar" is groundless. Both "beet-
sugar" and "cane-sugar" often come
from the same bin, the coarse crys-
tals being labeled the former and the
fine crystals the latter.

To remove ink spots from marble,
mix well equal parts of spirits of vit-
riol and lemon juice, wet the spots
and in a few minutes rub with a soft
cloth and then wash.

To clean dingy glass, wash it with
warm water and sal soda. Dry and
then brighten with salt water.

To clean nickel silver ornaments,
dip a piece of flannel in ammonia and
rub the article.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a
mixture of alcohol and ether, to which
is added a tablespoonful of ammonia
to a pint of the liquid.

To clean black silk, sponge with
household ammonia and press while
damp on the wrong side of the goods.

For Young Housekeepers.
If your white enamel furniture be-
comes soiled or discolored it may be
quickly and satisfactorily cleaned and
restored thus: Melt one tablespoon-
ful of bicarbonate of soda in one quart
of boiling water; when cool, wash the
furniture with the solution, using an
old flannel cloth for the purpose.

When red or cane seats sag, wash
them on both sides with warm soap-
suds. Make the under side quite wet;
dry in the air and sun.

Hunt coffee will free the house
from cooking odors. So will smoul-
dering string. A handful of lavender
flowers in a bowl with lemon or or-
ange peel and covered with boiling
water imparts a gentle fragrance to
an entire apartment.

To prevent white clothing or mate-
rials from becoming yellow, wrap
each piece carefully in blue paper or
old muslin well covered with house-
hold laundry blue.

Sponge Fingers.
Measure the weight of three eggs in
butter, sugar and flour. Beat the eggs
and sugar together for 15 minutes.
Melt the butter and add alternately
with the flour to the other ingredients,
stirring gently all the time. Then add
half teaspoonful baking powder and a
few drops of vanilla or other flavoring.
Bake in a well greased tin for 10 or
15 minutes. Turn out and allow to
cool. Then split in half and spread
with jam, jelly or lemon curd. Coat
the top with white, pink or chocolate
icing and cut into fingers. In the sum-
mer fresh raspberries or strawberries
are delicious used as a filling. Tinned
pineapple, pear or other fruit can be
used satisfactorily.

Every Man a Debtor.
I hold every man a debtor to his
profession, from the which, as men
of course do seek to receive counten-
ance and profit, so ought they of duty
to endeavor, by way of amends, to be
a help and ornament thereunto.—
Bacon

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Father and Son and All the Family. It appeals
to all classes—Old and Young—Men and Women.
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homes throughout the world. Our Foreign
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for things new and interesting and it is
written so you can understand it.

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Practical Hints for Every Work and every way for the
housewife to do things around the home.
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Girls who like to make things, tells how to make Wire
and all the things that boys, engineers, builders, have
done. Jewellery, Wood Furniture, etc. Contains in-
structions for the Mechanic, Carpenter and Electrician.
It is so far from being a mere magazine, it is
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SNAPSHOTS AT NOTABLE PERSONS

Captain E. W. Eberle, New
Head of Naval Academy.



Photo by American Press Association.

Captain Edward W. Eberle, the new
superintendent of the United States
Naval Academy at Annapolis, confronts
a task of great responsibility, the post
being considered one of the most im-
portant in the service.

The special tasks which confront the
new superintendent are to give effect
to the recommendations made by the
court of inquiry relating to examina-
tions, taking further action in the cases
of nearly 200 members of the class
that graduated last year and the pre-
sent first class in regard to advance in-
formation about the examination in
modern languages, and to determine
the extent of hazing and suppression
of the practice.

Captain Eberle is a native of Texas,
forty-nine years of age and entered the
Naval Academy from Arkansas in 1881.
He reached his present rank in July,
1912. At the time of his appointment
to the Naval Academy he was com-
mandant of the Washington navy yard
and superintendent of the naval gun
factory at the national capital. A few
years ago he commanded the Atlantic
torpedo fleet, and subsequently he was
in command of the armored cruiser
Washington. Captain Eberle and the
late Captain J. J. Knepp, commandant
of the Philadelphia navy yard, married
sisters.

Woman Suffrage Worker.
"The woman who answers questions"
is what they call her. Her real name
is Mary Sumner Boyd, and her official
title is chief of the data department of
the National American Women Suffrage
association. But at the headquar-
ters of the National association at 505
Fifth avenue, New York city, Mrs.
Boyd is known chiefly as the woman
who tells people what they want to
know about suffrage. She is the one
who digs up on demand the facts re-
garding the suffrage movement, the
laws about women and children and
who translates the pet arguments of
the anti with the answers thereto.

Telling the Time.
First, tell one of your friends the
trick, as two are needed to perform
it. Then one of the performers goes
away, with her back turned. Then,
addressing your audience, tell them
that the person just gone away can
tell them the time that they chose from
1 to 6. If they say 4, do this: Tell the
person who has gone out to come in.
Then say, "Girls and boys, this girl
can tell the time." To the girl say,
"Dare you tell the time?" Of course
she will say 4 o'clock.

This is how it is done:
Let A equal 1 o'clock; B, 2 o'clock,
etc. Begin a sentence with A if it is
1 o'clock, but the sentence must be
said to the girl.

Frog in the Middle.
To play this game one player is
chosen for the frog and sits in the cen-
ter on the floor in tailor fashion. The
other players stand in a circle around
the frog, repeating, "Frog in the sea,
can't catch me." They dance forward
toward the frog and back, tantalizing
him and taking risks in going near him.
The object of the game is for the frog
to tag any one of them, whereupon the
latter changes places with the frog.
The frog may not at any time leave
his sitting position unless released by
tagging another player.

The Magical Key.
Dear boys, have you heard of the won-
derful key
Which unlocks the ears of the people you
see,
So they quickly will hear what it is you
would say
And always reply in a courteous way?
It's a very small key and quite easy to
use,
And yours without money or cost, if you
choose.
Yet unless it is used people often won't
hear
Your requests or to misunderstand will
appear.
Though you shout them out loud and will
sometimes reply
Rather harshly, though you can't imagine
just why
But just first use the key and attentive
they'll be.
It will unlock their ears in a jiffy, you'll
see.
So they'll hear what you're asking and
hear it with ease.
And the key, little boys, is this little
word "please!"
Yes, the little word "please" is this won-
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Now take it and use it and watch what
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Tablet
before and after each meal. 25c a box.
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YOUNG FOLKS' CORNER

The Straws That Walk.
In one of those moments when the
baby of the family demands something
extraordinary to amuse him show him
"the straws that walk." Bend two
pieces of broom straw that are about
an inch in length so that each forms
an inverted V with sides of equal
length. Set them astride a long straw
four or five inches apart and, holding
an end of the straw in each hand, rest
the "feet" of the short straws on a
bare table or any other flat, smooth
surface, with their points toward each
other at an angle of forty-five de-
grees. By slightly moving the long
straw you can make the two small
pieces move rapidly toward each other.
Meeting midway, with points touching,
they will often stand braced together
so firmly that you can remove the long
straw. If, instead, you dislodge them
by a slight jar, one will pass under the
other, and each will continue its way
unhindered.—Youth's Companion.

Boy Scouts Growing.
The quarterly report of the chief scout
executive, James E. West, states:
From June 1 to Oct. 1 20,375 boys
were registered as compared with 17,
800 for the same period of the pre-
ceding year. 1,521 men were commissioned
as scout masters as compared with 700
and 1,502 as assistant scout masters as
compared with 634.

Various badges, numbering 30,921,
were issued as compared with 26,198.
This, together with a substantial in-
crease in cash receipts in all depart-
ments, tells the story of the develop-
ment of scouting during the past four
months.

There are today in good standing, ac-
cording to our records, 143,084 scouts
as compared with 93,078 at this time
last year, 6,540 scout masters, 5,822 as-
sistant scout masters and 380 local
councils.

The Two Frogs.
The frogs were neighbors. The one
inhabited a deep pond, far removed
from public view; the other lived in a
gully containing a little water and trav-
eled by a country road. He that
lived in the pond warned his friend
and entreated him to change his resi-
dence and to come and live with him,
saying that he would enjoy greater
safety from danger and more abundant
food. The other refused, saying that he
felt it so very hard to remove from a
place to which he had become accus-
tomed. A few days afterward a heavy
wagon passed through the gully and
crushed him to death under its wheels.

A wilful man will have his way to
his own hurt.—Aesop's Fables.

A Friendly Bird.
An English lady residing in the coun-
try has a pet blackbird. Last summer
the bird's cage was placed in the open
window, and a wild blackbird flew
down to it, looking through for a mi-
nute or two at the prisoner and then
flying away. A minute afterward the
visitor returned bearing a worm in its
beak. This act of friendship was re-
peated again and again until the caged
blackbird and his mistress had to leave.
The two birds had been separated for
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Though you shout them out loud and will
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Rather harshly, though you can't imagine
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It will unlock their ears in a jiffy, you'll
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Course in Brick-laying

The College will offer a special course in brick-laying the coming
winter, in charge of Mr. Vose, who has trained so many successful ma-
sons. It will be remembered that some of his pupils earned as much
as six dollars a day by work on the State Capitol at Frankfort.

Because of the great expense connected with this Course, and the
high wages which brick-layers earn, there has usually been a fee of
\$50.00 for the course. For the coming winter, because of the number
of applicants and other reasons, this fee will be reduced to \$24.00 in ad-
dition to the regular incidental fee. Inquire about this of Dean Clark
or Dean Marsh.

New Course in Blacksmithing

The College is fitting up the old power plant building for instruc-
tion and practical work in iron and blacksmithing under charge of
Fitzhugh Draughon, who has taken several courses in these important
branches and is himself a practical workman and teacher.

The work will be carried on in about the same way in which the
course in Carpentry has been conducted. There will be a two years'
course in blacksmithing and iron-working the completion of which
will be rewarded by diploma. There will also be a short course for the
Winter Term only.

Inquire of Dean Clark.

Questions Answered

BEREA, FRIEND OF WORKING STUDENTS. Berea College with
its affiliated schools, is not a money-making institution. It requires cer-
tain fees, but it expends many thousands of dollars each year for the ben-
efit of its students, giving highest advantages at lowest cost, and arrang-
ing as far as possible for students to earn and save in every way.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to pro-
tect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students
come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve.
For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without
extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and
many assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable
training and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except
in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn a part of
their expenses. Write to the Secretary before coming to secure employ-
ment.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc.,
vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate
is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather,
warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes are necessary.
THE CO-OPERATIVE STORE furnishes books, toilet articles, work
uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no
rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough
room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of
bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a
week, in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter; for furnished room, with fuel,
lights, washing of bedding, 40 to 60 cents for each person.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "DOLLAR DEPOSIT," as guarantee
for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and
is returned when the student dep

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

J. W. Wilson, Welchburg, Ky.
Dealer in

Complete Line of Coffins and Caskets
Small size \$4 to \$10
Large size \$13 to \$20

WHY DO AMERICANS PRAY FOR PEACE?

It is strange to me why the American people are talking and praying for peace in the old world and acting as they are.

Their factories are working day and night manufacturing flying machines to be used in war and sending them to Europe by the hundreds. Thousands and thousands of pounds of ammunition are being shipped daily to the warring countries. Millions of bushels of grain are shipped each year to feed the people of Europe while they are killing each other and hundreds of thousands of poor people in this country actually suffering for the provisions sent out of our country to those people who cannot tell what they are fighting for.

And yet we Americans pray for peace. Let us not ship them any provisions, war materials or anything that can be used in carrying on the war for three months and there will be peace before one-half that time is past and the old country will begin to rebuild and restore itself from the havoc wrought. They will then ask for our products and offer us a market for everything we have for sale and when we sell to them then it will be for the upbuilding of mankind and not for his downfall. We will then prove a blessing to mankind and not a curse. Let us cease to pray for peace until we cease to furnish materials for war. Let us do all we can to bring peace once more; all working in harmony and for the good of all and not the destruction of any.

H. N. DEAN.
Clover Bottom, Ky.

FREE UNTIL 1916

Have you subscribed yet for The Youth's Companion for 1916. Now is the time to do it, if you are not already a subscriber, for you will get all the issues for the remaining weeks of 1915 free from the time your subscription with \$2.00 is received.

The fifty-two issues of 1916 will be crowded with good reading for young and old. Reading that is entertaining, but not "wishy-washy." Reading that leaves you, when you lay the paper down, better informed with keener aspirations, with a broader outlook on life. The Companion is a good paper to tie to if you have a growing family—and for general reading as Justice Brewer once said, no other is necessary.

If you wish to know more of the brilliant list of contributors, from our ex-presidents down, who will write for the new volume in 1916, and if you wish to know something of the new stories for 1916, let us send you free the Forecast for 1916.

Every new subscriber who send \$2.00 for 1916 will receive, in addition to this year's free issues, The Companion Home Calendar for 1916.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION

Boston, Mass.

New Subscriptions Received at this Office.

JACKSON COUNTY

Sand Gap

Sand Gap, Nov. 29.—Most everybody in this vicinity are gathering their sheaves and getting ready for the "good old winter time." The big sale at L. C. Powell's is progressing fine.—Rev. G. V. Clemons filled his regular appointment here Saturday and Sunday last, and was attended by a large and attentive audience.—Mrs. J. B. Durham, who has been very sick is recovering.—Mrs. Martha Kerby of Bennett, Col., is making a long visit with relatives at this place.—She and her mother, Mrs. Ambrose Brockman, are planning to leave in a short while for Indiana where she will stop for a brief visit with relatives on her way home.—J. McKinney moved yesterday from this place to Cavanaugh.—Sherman Durhan's have moved from this place to their new home on South Fork.—Gilbert Alcorn is very ill with pneumonia.—Mrs. Nancy Alumbaugh, who has been quite sick, is out again.—Our teacher, Miss Sallie Little, visited with home folks on Moore's Creek from Thanksgiving until Sunday.

Maulden

Maulden, Nov. 29.—The Rev. G. P. Hacker failed to fill his appointment at Mt. Gilead Saturday and Sunday.—Died Tuesday, November 23, G. M. Murrel of this place. His remains were laid to rest in the union cemetery Thursday, November 25.—S. P. Murrel, who has been sick so long is still very poorly.—Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Farmer and daughter, Icy, leave today for a few days visit in Lexington.

Doublelick

Doublelick, Nov. 26.—The farmers are all about done gathering corn in this community.—The little son of Ruthford Callahan fell in a tub of boiling water last Wednesday and only lived eight hours after the accident. The child suffered much. He was laid to rest Thursday evening at the Pine Grove burying ground. "A precious one from us is gone, a voice we loved is stilled, a place is vacant in our home which never can be filled. God in His wisdom has recalled The Boon his love had given, And though the body slumbers here, The Soul is safe in heaven."

Hugh

Hugh, November 29.—Martin Ahrams is on the puny list this week.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. J. Wilson November 25 a new baby.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Tom Emery, a fine boy.—Miss Nan Hunter, who has been sick so long is slowly recovering.—The Reverend Childress preached here Saturday night and Sunday.—Mrs. Alice Bengo visited her daughter at Panola from Thursday till Sunday.—We are sorry indeed about the church members being mistaken about the hour for service and met at eleven instead of two.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

Boone

Boone, Nov. 11.—The weather has been excellent, last night we had a snow storm and the snow lays on the ground today about one inch and very cold.—The hog cholera is raging in this vicinity.—G. L. Wren has lost some forty hogs and many others have lost some.—David Martin, J. H. Lambert, G. L. Wren and M. F. Claassen have had a great many hogs vaccinated and are hoping for good results.—A. B. Blair's are now under quarantine and are all down with smallpox at this writing.—E. C. Blair, Colman Lane and James Grant are quarantined but none of them have taken it yet and it has been twenty-two days since they were exposed.—Cliff Young's son, who has typhoid fever, is rapidly recovering.—James A. Blair of Snider has sold his land to McGeary of Big Hill, who will take possession of same the first of the year.—Mr. Blair is going to Harlan.—Oscar Rich of Snider has been sick for a week but is better now.—G. L. Wren is going to ship a car load of hogs tomorrow.—Ed Sexton of Conway and N. T. Miracle of Boone are taking care of the smallpox at this vicinity. They are doing a good work helping those that need help and being kind to all.

Wildie

Wildie, Nov. 29.—Miss Grace Clark who has been suffering for several days with brain fever is very low at this writing.—Alfred Wood, who is in school at Lexington, has been visiting home folks a few days.—Mr. and Mrs. Esmer Hayes of Berea have been visiting her parents near Wildie.—Rev. James Lunsford of Dreyfus has just closed a few days' meeting at Wildie. Splendid meeting and every one enjoyed his visit as he was our pastor for many years.

MADISON COUNTY

Walnut Meadow

Walnut Meadow, Nov. 11.—W. T. Anderson had a valuable two-year-old heifer to choke to death last week.—E. C. Bolton is very sick at this writing.—Most everyone of this community is taking advantage of the cold spell to butcher hogs.—The annual Thanksgiving dinner which was held at Mrs. Serena Oge's this year was enjoyed by seventy people including her own children, grand children and one great grandson, William Potts Duerson; her brother, W. L. Todd and wife, and their children and grand children, also her brother-in-law, W. P. Anderson and wife, their children and grand children; deputy sheriff W. A. Johnson and daughter, Nannie and other close friends of the community. The table fairly groaned under the goodies. A pleasant afternoon was spent in taking snapshots of the crowd and individuals and in singing favorite hymns of the older folks.—Mrs. Zepha Anderson brought Miss England, one of the girls in training at the Berea hospital, to her mother's for dinner last Thursday.—Julia

Crigger, who has been at the insane hospital for several years died and was brought home for burial.—Mrs. Serena Oge and daughter, Mrs. Charles Anderson, went last week to see William Fish, who is very sick.

Kingston

Kingston, Nov. 28.—The Kingston school realized \$43 on their fruit festival last Wednesday night.—Miss Lydia Young was the week-end guest of Miss Vivian Owens at Winchester.—Mrs. Chester Morris of Lexington spent Thanksgiving with her parents here.—Mrs. Eversole and children of London have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Webb for several days.—Irvine Maupin of Lexington is visiting his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Rolla Riddle.—Miss Kathleen Maupin, who is in school at Georgetown, spent Thanksgiving with her parents.—Miss Ethel Flannery accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Brown and little son, of Shamrock have been the pleasant guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Flannery for several days.—Miss Suda Powell of Richmond spent Saturday and Sunday with the Misses Flannery.—Miss May Harp, of Missouri, is visiting her cousin, Miss Archie Maupin.—Dr. C. D. Hawkins left last Thursday for his home in Indiana.—Russell Doty and sister spent last Thursday with relatives.

quit assisting in the Manse school as the attendance is not so great.—Miss Fannie Dowden has been visiting Miss Lucile Lackey.—The Misses Metcalf entertained at their home Saturday evening.—Frank More near Lowell got shot thru the foot, accidentally while hunting last Saturday.—Messrs. Chester Metcalf and William Ralston spent Thanksgiving with James Harvey Ralston.—Mr. Ragan preached at Walnut Saturday night and Sunday morning.—Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Burnside have a baby girl at their home named Mabel Frances.—Miss Annie Kineald of Louisville is visiting her sister, Mrs. M. S. Burnside.—Robert Smith preached at the Bethel Church Saturday and Sunday. Mr. Smith is planning to enter Transylvania University next term.—Walter Turner and Miss Lucretia Anderson from Sugar Creek were married last week.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Conn of Richmond were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Lackey over Sunday.—George Shepherd formerly of this county died at his home in Cincinnati last week. He was brought to Richmond for burial.

Wallacetown

Wallacetown, Nov. 28.—Mrs. Helen Wallace and little daughter, Sue, of Jellico, Tenn., visited her aunt, Mrs. Addie Gentry last week and other relatives, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Baker.—Miss Fehle Serries gave a pie sup-

GET RID OF THE STUMP



SCHOOLS ARE THE KEYS.

Fine farms, good roads, comfortable homes, and blooded stock in a community are things to have, but they do not necessarily develop good schools for the children of all the people. That this is true can be seen by a day's drive through many of the richest and most prosperous counties in old Kentucky. But good schools, sending out into the community year after year a steady stream of educated citizens, means that they will produce good

roads, fine farms, blooded stock, real homes, and every good thing in life.

Farm lands without trained brains lose their fertility. Good roads without a real citizenship go to pieces. Fine stock without technical skill loses its value. Real homes without the light of education grow dark and dismal. The school is the only safeguard in our state or in any neighborhood. Fine, strong rural schools and the children on Kentucky's many farms are the keys which alone can unlock the door to a glorious golden future for the dear old Commonwealth.

You don't know what good flour is until you have tried

Potts' Gold Dust Flour

The beautiful crust and rich aroma tell the story of a perfect loaf

Once tried Always used

at Lancaster.—Mrs. R. B. Peters is visiting her parents at Panola.

Coyle

Coyle, Nov. 29.—The weather is very beautiful for the time of the year.—Most all of the farmers are through gathering corn and some doing stripping tobacco.—Arch Murray and family are selling out and getting ready to go to Illinois. We are very sorry to give up such good neighbors and friends.—Miss Bertha Todd of this place and Frank Walton of Brassfield surprised their many friends by going to Lexington and getting married last Thursday. We wish the couple a long and happy life.—W. G. Todd and family have moved in to the Jim Gentry property known as the Bush Rice place.—Mr. and Mrs. James Powell are visiting their daughter Mrs. Joel Broughton of Irvine.—Several of the people in this vicinity attended the box supper at Speedwell Thursday night.

GARRARD COUNTY

Paint Lick

Paint Lick, Nov. 30.—Miss Lula McWhorter spent Thanksgiving in Louisville.—Miss Ethel Estridge has

GORDON, THE RICHMOND TURKEY MAN, IS RECEIVING TURKEYS. TELEPHONE 93. TURKEY PENS, ESTILL AVE. HE PAYS HIGHEST CASH PRICES.

per last Saturday night at the Baker school house for the benefit of the school.—Hog killing and corn gathering is the order of the day in this region.—Miss Mary Bowlen gave a Thanksgiving entertainment at her school Friday evening which was real good.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Estner Tirie Thanksgiving day, Nov. 25, a 10-lb. boy.—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hasting and little daughter of Cleveland, O., visited their brother and family Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lamb last week.—Will Gahbard lost a good milch cow last week.—Dan Botkins and family motored over to Lexington last week to visit their daughter and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. Russ Brown. Mr. and Mrs. Brown accompanied them home to spend Thanksgiving.—The Baptist Church is being covered with metal roofing.

BREATHITT COUNTY

Lambric

Lambric, Nov. 29.—On the morning of November 16, Mrs. Edna Carpenter seemingly in good health went to milk her cow and while milking fell dead. Mrs. Carpenter was about sixty years of age and leaves a host of friends and three sons and one daughter to mourn her loss.—It was reported this morning that the little child of Joseph Miller was burned to death, its clothing having caught fire was helpless and suffered death.—Mrs. S. B. Fugate is on the sick list this week.—Mrs. James Blante has

PARKS-BLAZER COMPANY

Successors to
HENRY LENGFELLNER

We are the Berea School of Roofing now, since we have bought Mr. Lengfeller out, root and branch. Not only are we the Berea School of Roofing but we do Roofing, Plumbing, Tinning, Saw Hammering, Filing and in fact any kind of repair work from a lawn mower to a sawmill. Mr. Blazer of this company is from Ohio and has moved here to live. He is an expert in all these lines of work. Come and see us. All work guaranteed. We are for a bigger and better Berea. Place of business at the Lengfeller old stand, Short St., Berea, Ky., Phone No. 7.

CHESTER PARKS

S. E. BLAZER

been confined to her bed for some time and is no better.—Samuel Watkins is confined to his room with fever this week.—The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Bass Hensley is ill.—J. M. Stacy of Portsmouth has gone to Lexington for medical treatment.—Jerry Carpenter, who was thrown from a mule some time ago is still in bad shape.

NEW DRINK REGULATIONS

Many London Bars Will Be Compelled to Close.

London, Nov. 30.—The new drink regulations have gone into effect and caused a radical change. The London bars which have become buffets during the hours when intoxicants may not be sold, serve soup, coffee and tea in their place.

Most of the licensed houses expect that they will be compelled to close, the profits realized during the short hours for the sale of intoxicants being insufficient to continue business. The big hotels have removed all traces of liquor from the lunch tables by 2:30 sharp.

IN OUR OWN STATE

(Continued from page 1.)

prize giving contest brought him the best quality of turkeys he has ever bought in Madison County.

It was a business proposition with Mr. Gordon and has proven a big success. Mr. Gordon is a hustler in anything he undertakes and is surely a hustler with a big H when it comes to turkeys. He is now in Boston and requests us to ask the winner, Mrs. Oldham to call at the Climax office and get her prize money, \$30 in gold.—Climax-Madisonian.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE

D. C. Pullins, etc., Plaintiff.

vs.

Nellie Lakes, etc., Defendants.

Under and by virtue of a judgment and order of sale rendered at the October term 1915 of the Madison Circuit Court in the above styled action, the undersigned Master Commissioner of said court will on Monday, Dec. 6, 1916, County Court day, sell to the highest and best bidder at public auction in front of the Court House door, in Richmond, Ky., at 11 o'clock a. m., the following described tract of land to produce the sum of \$1212.90 and the cost of this action. Said land is located on the Berea and Big Hill Turnpike, beginning at a stake, corner to W. A. Johnson, thence with his line a westward course to corner, thence a southerly course with W. A. Johnson to a stake, corner in line of J. W. Johnson, thence an eastwardly course with his line to a stake in his line, thence a westwardly course with Willie Turpin to the creek, thence with J. W. Johnson's line to the pike, thence with the pike to the beginning, containing 40 acres.

Terms: Said land will be sold on a credit of six and twelve months time, the purchaser being required to execute sale bonds payable to the commissioner bearing six per cent interest from day of sale until paid with lien retained on the land sold to secure the payment of the purchase money.

H. C. RICE, M. C., M. C. C.
Ad-23.

SPECIAL OFFER

Daily Louisville Herald
And
The Citizen

By Mail for One Year,

at Special Price of \$3.25

Kentucky's Greatest Newspaper delivered at your home each day including your home paper, at the price of \$3.25.

This Offer Positively Expires on
February 28th, 1916

TEUTONS DRIVE OUT SERBIANS

SLAVS CONTROL ONLY A SMALL PORTION OF THEIR FORMER TERRITORY.

Also Capture Rudnik and Thousands of Prisoners and Much War Material.

Western Newspaper Union News Service

London.—The armies of the Teutonic allies have driven almost all the Serbs from Serbian territory into Montenegro and Northern Albania, leaving in their control only a portion of the southwestern and southern sections of the kingdom, which, with the aid of the British and French, they are holding against the Bulgarians. "With the flight of the scanty remains of the Serbian army into the Albanian mountains," says the latest official German communication, "our operations against this army are brought to a close, our object of effecting communications with Bulgaria and the Turkish Empire having been accomplished." In making this announcement Berlin reports the capture of Rudnik, to the southwest of Mitrovitz, and the taking of 2,700 prisoners and much war material. "The object of these operations—the opening of communications with Bulgaria and the Turkish Empire—has been accomplished," the communications says.

Tribute is paid by the Germans not only to the bravery and endurance of Austro-German troops, but to the Serbians as well. The claim is made that more than 100,000 prisoners, nearly 50 per cent of the Serbian effectives, have been captured. German losses are said to have been "extremely moderate," and there were no epidemics of disease.

SUBMARINE ATTACKS STEAMER.

New York.—A Turkish submarine stopped the British passenger ship Haralos, in the Mediterranean, and, after 25 persons had been drowned, assisted in rescuing many of the 250 passengers who had gone overboard in a panic, according to Eleanor Franklin Egan, an eyewitness, who arrived on the steamship New York.

EIGHTEEN VESSELS ARE SUNK.

Berlin, via London.—Eighteen ships, with a total tonnage of 112,082, have been sunk by submarines of the Central Powers in the Mediterranean Sea up to date, according to an official statement issued here, denying the report from Petrograd that the German cruiser Frauenlob has been sunk by an allied submarine.

BRITISH WIPE OUT DIVISION

(Continued from Page One)

the division was wiped out by the British forces. The statement says: "The enemy's strength at the battle of Ctesiphon was estimated at four divisions and one of these, according to prisoners, was wiped out, which was confirmed by our own observations."

"The approach of Turkish reinforcements is reported."

"General Townend has completed the work of removing the wounded and prisoners from the field, and has withdrawn his force to a position lower down the river."

GORDON, THE RICHMOND TURKEY MAN, IS RECEIVING TURKEYS. TELEPHONE 93. TURKEY PENS, ESTILL AVE. HE PAYS HIGHEST CASH PRICES.

Many People In This Town never really enjoyed a meal until we advised them to take a **Rexall** Dyspepsia Tablet before and after each meal. Sold only by us—25c a box. Porter-Moore Drug Co., Inc.